Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 156 No. 19 November 7, 1949

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OIT Cuts Chemicals From Positive List

The Office of International Trade last week announced a further shortening of its positive list of items requiring valided export licenses with the removal from the list of a number of non-strategic commodities, all of which are in ample domestic supply. The action was made effective October 31.

At the same time, the agency announced that nine classifications of refined petroleum products, principally aviation types, have been placed under closer control, and validated licenses now will be required for shipment to any destination except Canada. Heretofore validated licenses had been required only for shipments to Group R destinations.

The agency has also announced that effective November 4 natural graphite and bauxite and other aluminum ores have been removed from the positive list, and that the following products will require validated licenses for export to either group O or group R destinations: cobalt, including residue; columbium or nyobium, and stromtium.

Approximately 165 commodity classifications were covered by the decontrol action. They included certain leather and skins, inedible animal and fish oils, oilcake and meal, certain food products, rubber, vegetable oils and fats, miscellaneous textiles, etc. Among the products removed from the list were the following:—

Sperm oil; oilcake and oilcake meal of cottonseed, linseed, peanut, soybean, babassu, coconut, copra, hempseed, poppyseed, rapeseed and sesame; edible and/or refined palm oil and palm kernel oil and

—*Continued on page 60*

Antibiotics Certification Rules Amended by FDA

The Food and Drug Administration last week announced an amendment to its regulations covering the certification of antibiotics to permit refunds of certification fees which exceed the cost of certification. A new subparagraph (f) was added to section 146.8 of the regulations to read as follows:—

"(f) Whenever in the judgment of the commissioner the ratio between fees collected (which are based upon experience and the best estimate of costs and the best estimate of earnings) and the costs of providing the service during an elapsed period of time, in the light of all circumstances and contingencies, warrants a refund from the fund collected during such period, he shall make ratable refunds to those persons to whom the service was rendered and charged, except for those services described under Sec. 146.18."

Patents Office Head Resigns

Resignation of Lawrence C. Kingsland as Commissioner of Patents, effective November 30, was announced on November 1 by President Truman. Mr. Kingsland asked to be relieved of his duties so that he could return to private practice of law in St. Louis. He has been Commissioner of Patents since August, 1947.

Price Trend Dips More Sharply

The descending price trend in the markets for chemicals, oils and drugs gained slight momentum last week, with reductions outweighing increases in four of the ten major divisions and the opposite being true in only one. As a result, the overall index number dropped 0.2 point and was 18.4 points lower than it had been at this time last year.

In a reversal of previous conditions, the market for fats and oils developed a stronger tone as the result of heavy buying of crude cottonseed oil by refiners and this strength was reflected in other edible oils. This, however, was offset by a sharp drop in the price of lard, which also weakened the price of oleostearin. Reports of heavy typhoon damage in the Philippines caused an increase in prices for coconut oil and sellers limited offerings of both the oil and copra.

There was an increase in the price of zinc metal, so a reduction in quotations on flaked zinc sulphate was attributed to an accumulation of material made from low-priced scrap. Declines were registered in tin-based chemicals, due to lower production costs occasioned by the recent reduction in metal prices. Improvement in shipments of caustic soda and soda ash, noted in October, carried over into this month.

The higher zinc price was not reflected in zinc pigments. Lithopone and zinc yellow were in ample supply but zinc oxide was not too plentiful. Demand for most protective coatings continued satisfactory, with active interest noted particularly in earth colors, synthetic iron oxides and metallic pigments. Imported casein was advanced and New York shellac prices were reduced.

In the market for drugs and fine chemicals, price movements were confined to drugs; all but one were down. Para-aminosalicylic acid was reduced as was the sodium salt. Other reductions were registered for dextro and dextro-laevo amphetamine salts, hexylresorcinol, sparteine sulphate and refined fusel oil.

Strength in senega root and weakness in goldenseal featured the botanical drug market. Witch hazel prices were advanced. Black pepper prices tumbled sharply as a result of cessation of trading in spot and nearby, while white pepper continued to advance.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 4, 1949	Oct. 28, 1949	Nov. 5, 1948
125.8	126.0	144.2

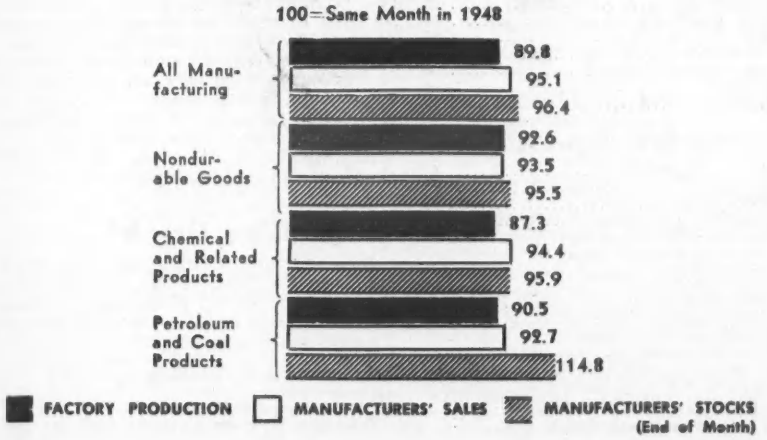
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	140.4	147.2	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	137.6	146.2	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	133.6	146.2	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	131.2	146.7	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	129.7	147.3	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	128.1	145.9	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	128.9	144.4	140.4	136.6	126.2
September	129.1	144.3	141.9	137.0	130.4
October	126.6	143.7	146.1	143.1	133.2

Business in August, 1949

100=Same Month in 1948



MCA Protests Proposed Change In ICC Truck Transport Rules

Strong objections were voiced last week by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association to proposed new rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission limiting the leasing and interchange of motor truck trailers in the chemical industry. The limitations were proposed by Examiner Henry C. Lawton in his proposed report on Ex Parte No. MC-43 under date of August 26, 1949.

One of the recommendations of Examiner Lawton was that no common carrier tractor company should be allowed to pick up a trailer owned by another company. The common carrier tractor company would be required to furnish its own trailers for the movement of goods.

In its exception to this rule, MCA pointed out that it would disrupt a practice of long standing in the chemical industry and one that had been approved by the commission on previous occasions. It would place an unwarranted burden on the chemical industry by reason of the fact that chemical companies owning trailers for the transportation of their products would, of necessity, also have to purchase tractors, because in many instances the tractor companies would not have the specialized types of trailers needed for the movement of some chemical products.

"It is a common practice, which is engaged in by several members of this association," MCA advised the commission, "to furnish trailers of special design (usually tank trailers), to authorized carriers for the transportation of products which are the property of the owner of the trailer. Among the reasons for such practice are the desire of the shipper and the purchaser of the product to avoid contamination of the product shipped and, in such instances, the tank trailer is commonly employed only for the transportation of a single product. In other instances, trailers of a particular design may be necessary or proper for the transportation of a particular commodity in the interest of both safety and economy in transporting such commodity but such trailers are used so infrequently that it would not pay the carrier to own such equipment."

Substitute Rule Offered

As a substitute for the examiner's proposal, MCA suggested the adoption of the following rule to the commission:—

"Rule VI—Transportation of Freight in Trailers Owned by Shipper or Consignee. Where proper provision for such transportation is made in tariff or schedule of an authorized carrier, carrier may transport freight by hauling it in a trailer, furnished and owned by shipper or consignee, at rate published for such transportation, subject to the following conditions:—

"(a) Carrier shall assume complete responsibility to the public, the shipper and the Interstate Commerce Commission for the operation of such trailer in the course of transportation service performed therewith, and shall not sub-lease the equipment in whole or in part during performance of such transportation.

"(b) It shall be the duty of the authorized carrier before taking possession of such trailer to have the same inspected by one of its responsible and capable supervisory employees, in order to be sure that said equipment provides with parts III and VI of the Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, (Rev.), pertaining to 'parts and accessories necessary for safe operation' and 'inspection and maintenance,' and if explosives or other dangerous articles are to be transported thereon, further to inspect and check such trailers to insure that it complies with Part VII pertaining to 'safe transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles.' If this inspection discloses that the trailer

—*Continued on page 88*

Nitrogen Export License Shipments Under Survey

A number of holders of export licenses for shipment of nitrogen abroad have been requested by the Office of International Trade to state whether they will be able to complete their shipments prior to the expiration date of the licenses, December 31, 1949.

The purpose of the check is to find out whether some of the shipments cannot be completed in time, so that the unused portion of the license might be transferred to some other exporter who can complete shipment before the deadline. Practically the entire export quota of 82,000 tons of nitrogen for shipment prior to December 31, has been licensed.

It is understood that several of the license holders have advised the OIT that they will be unable to make the shipments and have returned their licenses to the agency. The devaluation of the British pound is beginning to have its effect on American competition in the export markets and it is thought probable that other licenses may be returned because of cancelled contracts.

With nitrogen in more ample supply than it has been for years, OIT is anxious to help the industry get rid of growing stocks to lessen the danger of any cutbacks in production becoming necessary for lack of storage space.

Compton Leaves U.S. Post

Dr. Karl T. Compton has resigned as chairman of the armed forces Research and Development Board for reasons of health, it was announced November 3 by the White House. He succeeded Dr. Vannevar Bush as chairman of the board a little over a year ago. Pending appointment of a successor, Dr. Robert F. Rinehart, executive secretary of the board, will act as chairman.

Alcohol Data for 1948-49

Production, withdrawals, stocks and losses of domestic undenatured alcohol during the fiscal year ended June 30, and a comparison with the similar period of a year ago, were reported by the alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
Production at industrial alcohol plants, proof gals.	351,015,364	332,282,148
Withdrawals from industrial alcohol plants and bonded warehouses	368,114,553	382,134,363
Tax-paid withdrawals, proof gals.	40,845,714	38,758,397
Tax-free withdrawals, proof gals.	327,268,839	343,375,966
Losses in industrial alcohol bonded warehouses, proof gals.	1,018,775	879,782
Stocks, June 30, proof gals.	51,015,381	38,273,358
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses, proof gals.	50,544,343	37,699,285
In denaturing plants, proof gals.	471,038	574,073
Materials used at industrial alcohol plants in the production of ethyl alcohol—		
Grain and grain products, lbs.	138,977,448	422,793,431
Potatoes and potato products, lbs.	1,126,951,015	266,482,588
Cassava and cassava products, lbs.		49,237
Ethylene gas, lbs.	36,697,438	...
Molasses, gals.	156,731,844	175,947,462
Ethyl sulphate, gals.	131,818,786	109,244,594
Sulphite liquors, gals.	229,549,200	237,364,270
Other materials, lbs.	3,220,839	2,112,385
gals.	22,219,382	16,186,925

Data on denatured alcohol produced from both domestic and imported alcohol for the same periods was as follows:—

	Wine gals. 1948-49	Wine gals. 1947-48
Production	174,494,703	184,281,826
Completely denatured alcohol	10,221,492	34,887,789
Specially denatured alcohol	164,273,211	149,394,037
Withdrawals	166,711,072	185,108,031
Completely denatured alcohol	10,321,778	34,748,659
Specially denatured alcohol	156,389,294	150,359,372
Losses	131,721	109,257
Stocks	8,745,923	1,072,659
Completely denatured alcohol	105,362	226,077
Specially denatured alcohol	8,640,566	846,582

Fungicidal Chemicals Given Common Names

The interdepartmental committee on pest control, consisting of representatives of industry and government, announced last week that common or coined names have been selected and approved for five commercially-available fungicidal chemicals which are used in the control of various destructive plant diseases. The common names are:—

Ferbam, for ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate; ziram, for zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate; nabam, for disodium ethylene bisdithiocarbamate; zineb, for zinc ethylene bisdithiocarbamate, and thiram, for tetramethylthiuram disulphide.

Trademark Cancellation Power Of FTC Limited in New Ruling

The right of the Federal Trade Commission to move for cancellation of trademarks—a right granted to the commission for the first time in the Lanham trademark law of 1946—has been held by the examiner of interferences of the United States Patent Office to be limited to those marks which have been registered under the 1946 act.

The ruling, which trademark attorneys regard as one of the most important thus far made under the new law, was made by the examiner on two petitions filed by FTC for cancellation of the trademark "Perma-Shrunk" registered by Elder Manufacturing Company and used on woolens, and "Manfre" registered by Royal Pharmacal Corporation, formerly Royal Manufacturing Company, and used on a hair preparation.

Both marks had been registered under the 1905 trademark law and, while the companies had advised FTC that they had no objection to their cancellation, the examiner held that the question was one of jurisdiction and in these instances FTC lacked the jurisdiction to bring the cancellation proceedings because the marks had not been registered under the 1946 act.

Appeals have been taken from the ruling by the commission and both cases have been set for hearing before the Commissioner of Patents on February 1, 1950. A further appeal to the courts probably will follow should the commissioner uphold the examiner because of the sharp limitation which would thus be placed upon the authority of FTC.

The Lanham act gives FTC the right to apply for cancellation of trademarks registered on the principal register under certain conditions, among them being that the mark has become the common descriptive name of an article or substance on which the patent has expired; that it has been abandoned or its registration was obtained fraudulently; if the mark is being used to misrepresent the source of the goods or services, or if the mark was registered under the acts of 1881 or 1905 and has not been republished.

In his ruling, the examiner noted that registration of "Perma-Shrunk" which FTC sought to have cancelled, was granted October 14, 1930, under the 1905 act and was republished July 19, 1947, under section 12(c) of the 1946 act.

"The proviso clause of section 14 of the trademark act of 1946, under which this

—Continued on page 60

Lead Chemicals Prices Revised by Nat'l Lead

The National Lead Company, New York, has announced new prices applying to a group of lead chemicals. The new prices for the items, sold under the "Dutch Boy" trademark, are as follows:—

"Plumb-O-Sil A" basic lead silicate on silica gel, 60 percent PbO, 28 cents per pound, 175 pounds to a drum; "Plumb-O-Sil B" basic lead silicate on silica gel, 50 percent PbO, 29½ cents per pound, 150 pounds to a drum; "Tribase" hydrous tribasic lead sulphate, 24¼ cents per pound, 350 pounds to a drum; "Normasal" normal lead salicylate, 41¾ cents per pound, 120 pounds to a drum; "DS-207" dibasic lead stearate, 50¼ cents per pound, 175 pounds to a drum; "Dythal" dibasic lead phthalate, 37½ cents per pound, 150 pounds to a drum, and "Tribase E" basic lead sulphate-silicate, 20¾ cents per pound, fifty pounds to a drum.

All prices are for standard drum quantities, f.o.b. Philadelphia. For less than drum quantities, prices are 1 cent per pound higher, except for initial orders.

Tricholine Citrate 65% Solution Offered by Calco

The Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company has announced the availability of tricholine citrate 65 percent solution. The product is described as a clear, practically colorless solution, containing in each 100 grams approximately sixty-five grams of tricholine citrate, equivalent to forty-seven grams of choline or 117 grams of choline dihydrogen citrate. It is supplied in 125-pound carboys at $2.55 per pound, freight equalized with New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Los Angeles.

Choline Dihydrogen Citrate Available for Tabletizing

Chemo Puro Manufacturing Company, Long Island City, N. Y., has produced a new form of choline salt, choline dihydrogen citrate, which is said to be suitable for tabletizing. Because of its controlled particle size, the materials can be fed directly into tabletizing machines, according to the company. The new form is said to be the only bulk material which is accepted by the council on pharmacy and chemistry of the American Medical Association.

Aluminum Isopropylate Available from Ortho

Ortho Chemical Coroporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has started commercial production of a high-purity aluminum isopropylate which it is offering at 80 cents per pound in lots up to 500 pounds and at 75 cents a pound in larger quantities, packed in 40-pound containers. The material is used in many pharmaceutical and aromatical processes and has not been produced in large lots heretofore, according to Ortho.

Boler Offers New Waxes

Boler Petroleum Company, Philadelphia, has commenced marketing a new line of paraffin formulations. Designated "Flexowaxes," the new products have been developed for the paper and packaging industry to eliminate the necessity for using additives to paraffin wax. They are said to be formulated for increased flexibility, gloss, transparency and moisture vapor resistance, and to have the desirable qualities of greaseproofness, lack of tack, odor and taste, and low cost without the disadvantage of brittleness.

Glyco Offers Synthetic Wax

Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., is offering in commercial quantities a new synthetic wax which it is selling under the trade name "Ceramid" at 30 cents per pound in drums. According to the company, it is hard, light in color, melts between 79.5 and 80.5 degrees C., is insoluble in water and is more soluble in organic solvents than natural and other commercial synthetic waxes.

Dow Chicago Office Head

Henry S. Pierson has been named manager of the Chicago sales office of the Dow chemical Company, to succeed Wilson I. Doan, who is retiring after thirty-one years with the company. Mr. Pierson joined the Dow organization in 1938 after a period with the American Cyanamid Company and the Merchant's Chemical Company.

Bichromates 1950 Prices Revised by Mutual Chem.

Mutual Chemical Company of America, New York, announced last week a new price schedule for 1950 contracts covering bichromate of soda, bichromate of potash and neutral chromate of soda.

Effective January 1, bichromate of soda in bags will be 9¾ to 10¾ cents per pound and bichromate of potash in bags will be 13¼ to 14¼ cents per pound, both f.o.b. works. There will be an additional charge of ⅜ cents per pound for drums. Neutral chromate of soda will be quoted at 11½ to 12½ cents per pound in drums, f.o.b. works.

Under the new schedule, the price is determined by the quantity shipped at one time to the same destination, rather than on the basis of the annual quantity purchased, as has been in effect for many years.

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NFA Sets Program For Annual Meeting

The National Fertilizer Association has completed the program for its Fall meeting, to be held at the Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on November 14 to 16.

The board of directors and executive committee of the association will hold meetings on November 14, and in the evening there will be a barbecue, sponsored by the Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company, Atlanta. The annual industry dinner will be held on November 15. The program for the general sessions is as follows:—

November 15

The opening address will be delivered by Ray King, chairman of the board of the association, and the following talks will be heard:—"Trends in Soil Fertility in the United States," by F. W. Parker, assistant chief of the bureau of plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering, Department of Agriculture; "ECA Assistance to Increased Productivity in Europe," by W. F. Watkins, chief of the fertilizer, seeds and pesticides branch, food and agriculture division, Economic Cooperation Administration, and "Some British Fertilizer Problems," by John J. Smith, works manager, Goole Works, Fisons, Ltd., Ipswich, England.

In addition, there will be a showing of "New England's Green Pastures," a sound and color motion picture film produced by the NFA staff and agricultural and industrial leaders of New England.

November 16

There will be addresses on "Insuring Your Two Futures," by W. R. Thompson, associate leader, extension agronomy, Mississippi State College, and "The Banker Looks at Agriculture," by John L. Liles, jr., agricultural agronomist, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. There will also be a panel discussion on "How to Tell the Soil Improvement Story," with Channing Cope, Atlanta, Ga., acting as chairman. Also on the panel will be James M. Eleazer, information specialist, Clemson Agricultural College; L. R. Neel, editor, *Southern Agriculturist*, and Alexander Nunn, managing editor, *The Progressive Farmer*.

tural College; L. R. Neel editor, Southern

Nobel Chemistry Prize Awarded to Dr. Giauque

The 1949 Nobel Prize for Chemistry was awarded to Dr. William F. Giauque, professor of physical chemistry at the University of California, last week by the Royal Swedish Academy of Science. He was chosen for his contributions in the field of thermodynamics, especially concerning relations between substances at extremely low temperatures.

Dr. Giauque, who has been on the faculty of the university for twenty-seven years, shared the 1929 Pacific division prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science with Prof. H. L. Johnstone for the discovery through low temperature research of two isotopes of oxygen. In 1936 he received the Chandler Medal of Columbia University, and the following year the Elliott Cresson Medal of the Franklin Institute for discovery of a salt demagnetization method of producing temperatures approaching absolute zero.

Dow Settles Pyrene Suit for $500,000

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., announced Friday it had made a $500,000 out of court settlement of a law suit brought against it last year by the Pyrene Manufacturing Company seeking damages in the amount of $5,030,000.

Calvin A. Campbell, Dow's secretary and general counsel, said the settlement involved dismissal of the suit by Pyrene and a $250,000 cash payment by Dow, plus a $250,000 merchandise credit to be used by Pyrene over the next five years in the purchase of Dow products.

Mr. Campbell said both parties were to bear their respective costs of the litigation, which was brought in a New Jersey state court in August, 1948.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Acyldiazine.
Benzalin.
Butadiene monochlorhydrin.
Copper amino sulphate.
Methyl cyclopropylketone.
Potassium glycerate.

NAIDM Sets Program For Annual Meeting

The National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers has issued a tentative program for its thirty-sixth annual meeting, to be held at the Mayflower hotel, Washington, on December 5 and 6. Meetings of committees and the board of governors will be held on December 4. Speakers at the various sessions on the following two days are as follows:—

General Sessions

William I. Ingram, associate professor of sanitary engineering, New York University, "Why the Sanitary Products Market is an Underdeveloped One"; Gustav E. Larson, marketing division, Office of Domestic Commerce, "Developing and Selling New Products in the Sanitary Chemical Field"; J. L. Brenn, president, Huntington Laboratories, Inc., "Personal Observations of Conditions in Western Europe from the Standpoint of an American Business Man." There will also be talks on "All Phases Food and Drugs Administration Work in Relation to Economic Poisons" by a representative of the Food and Drug Administration, and "Air Transportation for Salesmen and Air Freight and Express" by a representative of American Air Lines.

Aerosol Division

Dr. E. G. Young, Kinetic Chemicals, "Triethylene Glycol in Aerosol Bombs"; Anthony Haas, Kilgore Laboratories, "Deodorant Test Method"; A. C. Miller, Gulf Research & Development Corporation, "Sales of Tota Bombs"; J. A. Fales, bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, Department of Agriculture, "Effectiveness Against House Flies, Mosquitoes and American Cockroaches of Aerosols and Sprays Containing Synthetic Pyrethrin-Type Ester"; W. E. Graham, Crown Can Company, "Packaging of Foam Products in Pressurized Containers"; H. W. Peterson, Continental Filling Corporation, "Aerosols—A Boom Industry—Let's Not Ruin It," and H. A. Campbell, Bureau of Explosives, New York City, "ICC and the Aerosol Industry."

Disinfectant-Deodorant Division

Dr. Irvin Kerlan, Food and Drug Administration, "Medical Aspects of Glycol Vaporizers"; Dr. Herman A. Shelanski, Industrial Toxicology Laboratories, "Important Toxicological Properties"; Dr. W. L. Mallman, Michigan State College, "Some Phases of Development of the Quaternary Ammonium Field"; Dr. L. S. Stuart, production and marketing division, Department of Agriculture, "Experiences in Testing Commercial Quaternary Ammonium

—Continued on page 86

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Caustic soda, solid 98 percent-99 percent, 12 tons, Oruro, Bolivia (ER-6).
Chemicals, Karachi, Pakistan (ER-7).
Drugs, Karachi, Pakistan (ER-7).
Fats, edible, La Madeleine lez-Lille, France (ER-5, agency).
Food stabilizers, Saintes, France (ER-1).
Fruit juice extraction equipment, and information on citrus fruit juices extraction; preservation, extraction of oils from peel, etc., Johannesburg, Unfon of South Africa (ER-3).
Gelatin (medicinal, pharmaceutical, dietary), Saintes, France (ER-1).
Medicinal specialties, Bordeaux, France (ER-2, agency), Karachi, Pakistan (ER-7).
Rosin and turpentine oil, Beyrouth, Lebanon (ER-8).
Sodium silicate 60°, 12 tons, Oruro, Bolivia (ER-6).
Tanning materials including bichromates, chromium salts, copper sulphate, Mexico, D.F. (ER-4, agency).

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Beverage manufacturers—Finland.
Chemical importers, dealers—Angola, Turkey.
Feedstuff importers, dealers, manufacturers, etc.—Ceylon.
Hospitals—Surinam.
Medicinal and toilet preparation importers, dealers—El Salvador, Paraguay, Sweden.
Naval stores importers, dealers—Colombia.
Nonmetallic minerals importers, dealers—Chile, Greece.
Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Israel, Turkey; manufacturers—Egypt.
Plastic material manufacturers, molders—Colombia.
Textile industry—Australia.

Heads Merrimac Division

John L. Gillis has been appointed general manager of the Merrimac Division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, to succeed J. B. Rutter, who has retired to devote full time to service as an industrial consultant. Mr. Gillis, who has been acting general manager of the division since March, joined the company in 1933.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period October 28 through November 3 were the following:—

To Austria—$100,000 for leather and leather products and a decrease of $40,000 for vegetable fats and oils from the United States; $100,000 for hides and skins from Latin America, a decrease of $150,000 for lead from Austria.

To Belgium-Luxembourg—$200,000 for soybeans from the United States and $100,000 for hides and skins from Latin America.

To France—A decrease of $83,000 for peanuts from the United States.

To Iceland—$100,000 for crude petroleum and petroleum products and $8,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from the United States.

To Italy—$600,000 for phosphate rock, and decreases of $26,000 for petroleum, $131,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $57,000 for copper, $43,000 for hides and skins, all from the United States; a decrease of $471,000 for petroleum from Saudi Arabia.

To Netherlands—$68,000 for petroleum and a decrease of $65,000 for nickel from the United States; a decrease of $100,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from Canada.

To Trizone Germany—$2,633,000 for soybean oil, $100,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $50,000 for nonmetallic minerals, $200,000 for pine-oil and "B" wood rosin and $24,000 for hides and skins, all from the United States.

To Turkey—$40,000 for chemicals excluding fertilizers, synthetic rubber and toilet preparations, and a decrease of $40,000 for petroleum from the United States.

Fats and Oils Prices for 1949-50 Seen Lower Due to Peak Output

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported last week that prices of fats and oils are likely to average lower in 1949-50 than in 1948-49 as a result of a record domestic output and the probability of slightly reduced domestic and export demands. Except for tung nuts, season average prices to farmers for oilseeds probably also will be lower.

The agency said in a special report on the outlook for 1950 that this does not necessarily mean that prices will continue to decline from the October, 1949, level. The BAE index number of wholesale prices of twenty-six major fats and oils (butter excluded) in October, 1949, was already about 20 percent below the average for October, 1948-September, 1949. Government loans to producers and other price-support programs for oilcrops in 1949-50 are likely to prevent any major declines in oilseed prices from the October levels, it was stated.

Domestic production of fats and oils in the year beginning October, 1949, is expected by the bureau to be over 11,800,000,000 pounds, including the oil equivalent of domestic oilseeds exported for crushing abroad. This is moderately more than 1948-49 and is substantially more than in any other earlier year. Production of lard was forecast at 2,800,000,000 to 2,900,000,000 pounds, about 15 percent larger than a year earlier. Cottonseed oil production probably will increase moderately as a result of the increase in the 1949 crop of cottonseed.

These production increases will be partly offset by declines in output of soybean and peanut oils owing to smaller crops.

Imports will continue relatively small in 1949-50, the bureau believes, though rising world output may bring some increase in imports of coconut oil, copra, and palm oil. But the increase is likely to be limited by high prices of coconut and palm oil; the prices being held up by the strong European demand for these oils for food purposes.

In 1949-50, there may be some reduction in ECA financing, and supplies of fats and oils available to European countries from domestic and colonial production probably will increase. The effect of these changes on our exports, however, probably will be partly offset by the low level of fat and oil prices in the United States. Most of these prices are now considerably below the average of 1948-49. United States tallow and greases are the lowest-priced fats in world trade. Export demand for these for soapmaking abroad is likely to continue strong.

United States lard, edible vegetable oils, and soybeans are also low priced in relation to most other world supplies of fats and oils; the limit on export of these items will be set mainly by the quantity of dollar exchange available for their purchase.

The total available supply of flaxseed and linseed oil for 1949-50 crop year is nearly 81,000,000 bushels in terms of flaxseed, the bureau reported. This includes the 1949 crop of 41,000,000 bushels, and a carryover from the 1948 crop of more than 20,000,000 bushels of flaxseed and 19,000,000 bushels of linseed oil in terms of flaxseed. Most of the carryover of linseed oil and flaxseed is held by CCC. The supply is enough to provide for two years' consumption of linseed oil in the United States at the average rate of use in recent years. Stocks of linseed oil and flaxseed in Argentina are also unusually large.

Koppers Appoints Denig, D'Alelio Dept. Managers

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed Fred Denig, vice-president, manager of its production department, to succeed Hugh C. Minton, vice-president, who has resigned because of ill health. Dr. G. Frank D'Alelio has been named vice-president and has been chosen to succeed Mr. Denig as manager of the research department. In addition, Dr. A. R. Powell, formerly assistant manager of the research department, has been named associate manager of that department.

Dr. G. F. D'Alelio Fred Denig

Mr. Denig, who joined the company in 1921, has been a vice-president and manager of the research department since 1934. From 1929 to 1931 he was superintendent of the Philadelphia Coke Company, and was subsequently named general superintendent in charge of operations of the engineering and construction division of the parent company.

Dr. D'Alelio joined the company in 1947 as assistant manager of the research department. Prior to associating himself with Koppers Company he was vice-president in charge of research of the Prophy-lac-tic Brush Company, and had formerly been director of the plastics laboratories of the General Electric Company.

Armour & Co. Opens New Processing Plant

Armour & Co., Chicago, has opened its new plant in McCook, near Chicago, for the processing of fats and oils. Designed to process up to 100,000,000 pounds of fats and oils per year, the plant will produce principally pure acids, amides, nitriles, amines and quaternary ammonium compounds.

The largest portion of the fats and oils to be processed will be of animal origin, collected and rendered in the company's meat packing establishments. However, vegetable and fish oils will also be used to complete the line of products.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

President Truman's compulsory health insurance program appears to be on a toboggan. Support among its liberal friends in Congress shows signs of slipping badly and unless Mr. Truman turns on the heat it is not even going to get beyond the hearing stage next session.

In the past several weeks, the program has been dealt heavy blows from three quarters. Former Governor Herbert Lehman of New York, now running for the senate, has announced he would not support compulsory health insurance; Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois said that he was not in favor of it, and Senator Hubert D. Humphrey of Minnesota is urging delay. Mr. Humphrey's opposition isn't to be taken lightly because he has been one of Mr. Truman's staunchest supports of social legislation on Capitol Hill.

There are two reasons why the liberals are beginning to run out on the program. One is the reports from Britain of some of the difficulties being encountered there with its program, and the other is the growing pressure from constituents back home against the rising costs of government. The people are becoming more and more vocal about government spending and the threat of higher and higher taxes.

Meanwhile, reports from Britain as to how the proprietary producers are fairing under the socialized medicine program are interesting. One of the sidelights of the British program is a heavy tax—33 percent — on sales of medicants under brand names. According to reports, those firms with plenty of money to advertise their products haven't been hurt too bad by the heavy tax, but others not so well fixed financially are finding the going pretty tough.

Minimum Chemical Wage

The Department of Labor has scheduled hearings for November 16 on a new minimum wage for the chemical industry. Some confusion has arisen as to the connection between these hearings and the new wage-and-hour law passed by Congress that raised the wage minimums for all industries to 75 cents an hour.

The department explains that there is no connection. The coming hearings have to do with determining wage minimums for the industry on government contract work under the Walsh-Healy public contracts act, and not under the wage-hour law which in and of itself sets the mini-

—Continued on page 36

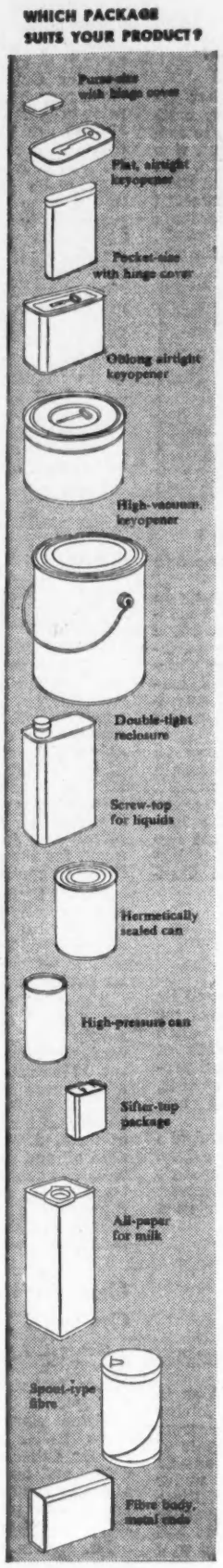
Gen. Aniline Shifts Grasselli Plant Staff

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has appointed Dr. Edwin A. Meier technical assistant to the plant manager of its General Aniline Works Division plant at Grasselli, N. J. Dr. Hans Beller will assume Dr. Meier's former duties as manager of the sulphur colors and textile auxiliaries department, and will continue as manager of the carbonyl iron powder plant and the new fields department.

Dr. Melvin R. Stevinson has been appointed manager of the process development department, and Russell L. McKnight succeeds Dr. Stevinson as production manager. In addition, Dr. Fred Ebersole has been named production control manager, succeeding Graham N. Gleysteen, who has been appointed senior chemist of the division's triphenylmethane department at Rensselaer, N. Y.

Regent Appoints Conant

John K. Conant has been named vice-president of the Regent Pulp & Chemical Company, New York. For the past nine years he was assistant director of purchases of the American Viscose Corporation. Prior to that he was purchasing agent of the General Printing Ink Company, now the Sun Chemical Corporation.



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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, March 19-21.
American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York, December 26-31.
American Association of Economic Entomologists, Tampa Terrace hotel, Tampa, Fla., December 13-16.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., March 27-30.
American Fair Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, November 16-17.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4-7.
American Petroleum Institute, Chicago, November 7-10.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., April 30-May 5.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 28-30.
American Society for Testing Materials, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, February 27-March 2.
Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27.
Chamber of Commerce of the United States, industrial relations conference, Chicago, November 16.
Chemical Market Research Association, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 2.
Compressed Gas Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-24.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 9; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.
Druggists Supply Corporation, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-10.
Exposition of Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 28-December 3.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel, New York, March 13-14.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 7-10.
Metal Powder Show, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., April 25-26.
National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 11-14.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Mayflower hotel, Washington, December 5-6.
National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4-9.
National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 14-16.
National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, April 12-14.
National Plastics Show, Navy Pier, Chicago, March 28-31.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 16-21.
Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-27.
Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Astor hotel, New York, December 14.
Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, December 8.
Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 8-10.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, November 9; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, December 7.
Textile Research Institute, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 1-2.
Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 16-18.
United States Pharmacopoeia convention, Statler hotel, Washington, May 9-10.

DCAT Names Chairmen Of 1949-50 Committees

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade has named the chairmen of its various committees for the 1949-50 year. The chairmen are:—

Arbitration, E. L. Shattuck, Abbott Laboratories; auditing Gerald L. Smith, American Home Products Company; bulletin, Lloyd I. Volckening, The Ivers-Lee Company; coordination, Carle M. Bigelow, Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company; finance, Hugh S. Crosson, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; legislative, James G. Flanagan, S. B. Penick & Co.; membership, Charles M. Macauley, Prophy-lac-tic Brush Company; public relations, Murray Breese, Murray Breese Associates, Inc., and section activities, Charles P. Walker, jr., the Citro Chemical Company.

SOCMA Meets Wednesday

The Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturers Association will meet at the Commodore hotel, New York, on November 9. The featured speaker will be Dr. Norris O. Johnson, assistant vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, who will discuss "The Aftermath of Devaluation."

SAACI Xmas Party Dec. 14

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its twenty-eighth anniversary Christmas party at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on December 14.

Oil Chemists Hear FDA Views of Food Emulsifiers

A declaration that the Federal Food and Drug Administration will support legislation to require pretesting of chemicals for food use before they are marketed was voiced by W. B. White, of the FDA, at the twenty-third Fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists Society last week in Chicago.

Mr. White noted that there are now resolutions before Congress calling for an investigation of the use of chemicals for food use and criticized the few manufacturers who, by disregarding their responsibility for determining the harmlessness of a chemical before using it, have caused serious injury and death.

The meeting was highlighted by the presentation of sixty-four technical papers dealing with detergency, drying oils, engineering, fat stability and other problems of the oils industry.

A report on "The Use of Antioxidants in Potato Chipping" was presented by J. E. Magoffin and R. W. Bentz, Tennessee Eastman Corporation. They said that intensive investigations of the use of butylated hydroxyanisole have indicated that this product possesses "carry-through" properties not only in animal fats but in vegetable oils and vegetable shortenings. Results also indicate, they added, that the addition of propyl gallate and citric acid as synergists to the butylated hydroxyanisole increases the "carry-through" antioxidant properties.

In a discussion of "Petroleum Drying Oils vs. Vegetable Oils in Printing Inks," W. C. Walker, National Printing Ink Research Institute, noted that the use of triglyceride drying oils in the printing ink industry has been declining in recent years, coincident with the introduction of petroleum drying oils. He said that a study has shown that petroleum drying oils are equal or superior to the triglycerides in printing ink formulations, except for odor, color and subresistance, and predicted that when these difficulties are overcome the petroleum oils will offer strong competition to the triglycerides in the industry.

Stillingia as a Paint Oil

Don S. Bolley and Ralph H. McCormack, National Lead Company, presented a paper entitled "Utilization of the Seed of the Chinese Tallow Tree," in which they reported that several processes, which could be readily adapted to commercial production, have been used to separate the seed into useful products. The most satisfactory, they said, gave 21 percent tallow; 7.5 percent kernel, 21.4 percent drying oil, and 13.9 percent fiber and water soluble material. Stillingia oil was evaluated as a protective coating material, they added, and found to dry somewhat more rapidly than linseed to form a hard film. It heat polymerizes somewhat faster than linseed, they continued, but less rapidly than dehydrated castor.

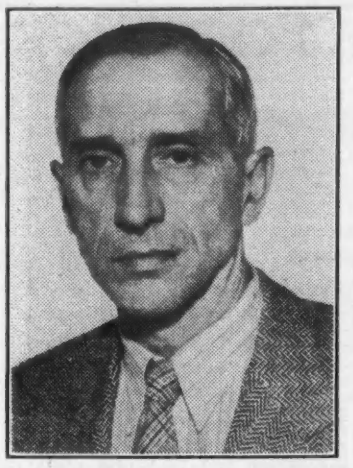
A paper entitled "Palm Oil Substitutes for Hot Dip Tinning" was presented by George G. Ference, William R. Johnson, Layton C. Kinney and John M. Parks, Armour Research Foundation. They reported that laboratory tests on specially

—Continued on page 83

API Medal Winner

J. Howard Pew, director and retired president of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has been named as the 1949 recipient of the Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement of the American Petroleum Institute. Mr. Pew, who is one of the founders of the institute, will receive the medal at a general session of the association on November 9, during the twenty-ninth annual meeting in Chicago.

Wins 1950 Nichols Medal



Dr. Oskar Wintersteiner, head of the division of organic chemistry at the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, N. J., has been awarded the William H. Nichols Medal for 1950 by the New York section of the American Chemical Society. He was voted the award "in recognition of fundamental contributions to the fields of insulin chemistry, steroid hormones, antibiotics, and alkaloids, and the first isolation in crystalline from of penicillin-G and streptomycin."

Economic Entomologists To Meet December 13-16

The American Association of Economic Entomologists will hold its annual meeting at the Tampa Terrace hotel, Tampa, Fla., on December 13 to 16. One of the features of the meeting will be the announcement of new insecticides for either experimental or commercial use during the coming 1950 season.

New insecticides available for experimental use might be announced by any research organization that has discovered and prepared a material which is available to entomologists for further testing. Such a material is eligible for only one announcement for experimental use, but when a manufacturer is ready to make the material available commercially it is eligible for announcement in that group. A material which is ready to be offered commercially need not have been previously announced as an experimental material, but in either case is eligible for only one commercial announcement.

Requests for time on this program should be addressed to Dr. L. B. Norton, Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Requests should be accompanied by a resume of the announcement. Each speaker is limited to about five minutes and should bring about 300 copies of his announcement for distribution.

Packaging Inst. Elects Six New Directors

Packaging Institute, Inc., at its recent eleventh annual forum in New York elected six new directors and re-elected its officers. The new directors, who will serve for three years, are:—Joel Y. Lund, vice-president, Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis; R. Chester Reed, secretary, packaging committee, Texas Company, New York; John A. Warren, engineering department, American Home Products Company, New York; J. D. Malcolmson, technical director, Robert Gair Company, New York; A. F. Wendler, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and Carl E. Schaeffer, Stokes & Smith Company, Philadelphia.

Taylor Appointed Head Of Water Pollution Group

Perry R. Taylor has been appointed executive officer of the water pollution control advisory board by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing. Mr. Taylor, who succeeds Kenneth C. Lauster, will act as coordinator of administrative details for the board and will keep its members apprised of developments in the national water pollution control program.

Devaluation Forum Planned

The International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade will hold a forum on devalution of foreign currencies on December 1 at the board's headquarters.

Tanners Council Views Foreign Trade Outlook

A discussion of the current condition of United States foreign trade and an analysis of current economic and business trends were features of the thirty-third annual meeting of the Tanners Council of America, held last week in Chicago.

In his opening address before the meeting, Sherwood B. Gay, president, give his principal attention to the artificial nature of foreign trade. He pointed out that one of the contributing factors to the squeeze in which leather producers find themselves has been the abnormal restriction upon United States imports of raw material.

He stressed that "What hurts us as tanners is certain to affect our customers and all the consumers of shoes and other leather goods. These facts have been emphasized constantly by the council, which has made plain the importance of hides, skins and leather to consumers and the necessity of avoiding any government action here or abroad that might disrupt the precarious balance of markets."

In discussing the official attention being given to increasing European exports, Mr. Gay stated that United States tanners are not afraid of fair competition, "but that they insist on and demand safeguards from unfair practices abroad. It is time for others to stop giving lip service to reciprocity and to follow the practice of this country.

"The markets of the United States are free and open; they are not protected by subterfuges such as quotas, outright embargoes upon imports or direct and indirect subsidies to exports. Our tariff rates have been cut until they are lower now than the duties of any other important leather producing or consuming nation. Above all, to assure equity and protection from unfair competition, this industry must continue to demand that the full penalty of our tariff law be applied against every form of subsidization practiced abroad."

Dr. Charles F. Roos, president of the Econometric Institute, Inc., New York, provided a detailed analysis of current economic trends, and specifically an evaluation of the effects of currency change.

The general business trend foreseen by Dr. Roos involved first mildly increasing production through November and December and a slackening in the early part of 1950. He expected, after the seasonal Summer slump imposed upon business by government fiscal policy, that improvement would be witnessed.

In referring to the general business consequences of worldwide currency devaluation Dr. Roos thought that current recovery would be slowed down and the end of the downward correction in capital goods pushed forward from early Spring to mid-Summer of 1950. The principal effects of devaluation will begin to be important in the second quarter of 1950, he added.

Lueders Observes 50 Years Service of Heister, Miller

The entire personnel of George Lueders & Co., essential oils and perfumers' materials, New York, gathered at a dinner and dance in the Astor hotel on October 28 to pay tribute to Harry W. Heister, a director of the company, and August Miller, receiving clerk, who are celebrating fifty years association with the firm.

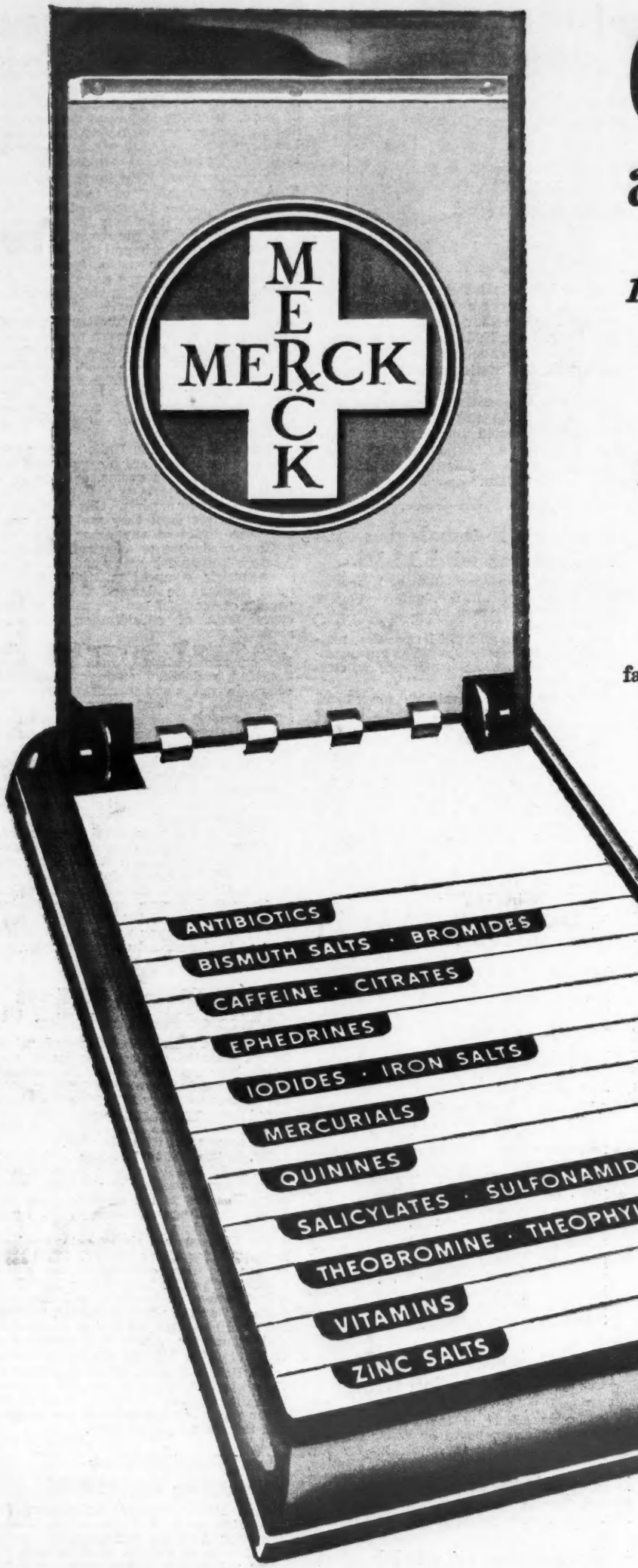
Mr. Heister joined Lueders in October, 1899, and Mr. Miller three months later. Among those present at the affair were representatives of the company from San Francisco, Montreal, Chicago, St. Louis and other points.

The dinner-dance closed out a week of festivities for the company. Two days earlier the firm entertained the entire membership of its Twenty-Five Year Club at a luncheon in the Drug and Chemical Club and on the previous Friday, October 21, Mr. Heister played host at a reception and dinner for officers and directors of Lueders at the Ridgewood Country Club.

Mr. Heister and Mr. Miller became additions six and seven to the list of those with the company fifty years. Four of the seven are living and active in the business and three have passed away.

Metal Powder Show Planned on April 25-26

The Metal Powder Association has scheduled its 1950 annual metal powder show for April 25 and 26 at the Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit. Coupled with the show will be the annual meeting of the association. Plans are being made to expand the show above previous years, and interested persons are requested to contact the association at 420 Lexington avenue, New York.



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MERCK & CO., Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists
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FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PROFESSIONS AND INDUSTRY SINCE 1818

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

November 4, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11½- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
tanks, works lb. .09½- .10½
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib, dms lb. .38 - .43
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
fib, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib, dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
fib, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l lb. .72 - .78
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.33
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Acetoactoparaphenetidide, d m s., 500 lbs. or more, works. lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.90 - —
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .50 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .49 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .06½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.00 —
cbys., works 100 lbs.18.00 -22.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.13.50 -17.50
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 -10.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis. lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms. lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .49½- .54½
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .29
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.65
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls. works lb. 1.25 - —
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 160.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.140.00 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis. ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
tankcars, works ton.165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots. lb.10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.65
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 - .50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 - .50½
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .21 - .22
Chlorosuiphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ - .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½ - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27
USP, 5 lb. bots. lb. .82 - —
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb. higher
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½ - —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ - —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 - 66
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼- .24¼
double dist., dms lb. .25¼- .26¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10¼- .11¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .94 - —
ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% at 204° to 207° C, c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
ret, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .96 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, 179°C. to 198°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .85½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .87½- .89½
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
195° to 213° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .70½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .60 - —
200° to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .60 - —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .65½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67½- .69½
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
220° to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .55 - .58
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .64½
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
245° to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
295° to 325° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .40 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .29 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Desoxycholic lb.17.00 -22.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.87 - 1.93
Folic, bots., fib. etns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13¼
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Gallic, NF V. bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 - 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb. 1.20 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .34 - .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 - .37

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots			s.d	single distilled
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
col.	color	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
com'l	commercial	indust	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	ship't	shipment
CP	chemically pure			solut.	solution
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum		
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	W	west
		N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dist.	dextrorotatory	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dextro.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acacia—Acid, Phenylglycollic

Acid, hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .35 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .094 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - —
L, bbls., works lb. .95 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls. 20 bbls. or more. lb. .285 - .333
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3493- .3543
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .26 - .26¼
60%, dms. lb. .25 - .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .2210- .2260
water-white, dms lb. .2510- .2610
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, dms., 65%-92%, works lb. .92 - .93
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½- .23¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbr. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton.23.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15½
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ .21½
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., lots or more, works lb. 3.45 - 3.75
smaller lots, works lb. 3.60 - 3.85
technical, dms lb. 1.84 - —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 9.05 -10.00
Paramethyiphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - .93
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¼
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .56 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .68
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Acid, Phosphoric—Alphanitronaphthalene

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in chys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls. lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .41 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .35 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .11¾- .12¾
double dist., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .14¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¼- .14¼
triple pressed, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66 Be, chys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
8 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton. 19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09½- .10½
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .34½- —
smaller lots lb. .35 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .36 - .40
small, dms lb. .38 - .40
imported, kgs lb. .33 - .35
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., chys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., chys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works, l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
c.l., tanks lb. .18½- —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .60 - .70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 85.00 - —
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .55
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.10
powd., bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.15
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .95 - 1.05
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
works lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
works lb. .31 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, dms. lb. .60 - .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, normal, ferment, fll., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .46½- .51¼
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- .50¼
tanks, same basis gal. .31½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - .49
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44½- .49¼
tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .46½- .51¼
tanks, same basis gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. 17.49 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.53 - 17.58
tanks, same basis gal. 17.39 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43 - .48
tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.48 - 18.53
tanks, same basis gal. 18.34 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .28 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .29½- —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .44 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.15 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
works lb. .06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .19 - .19¼
Allyl bromide, cnys., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .89 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .21 - .23
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .34 - —

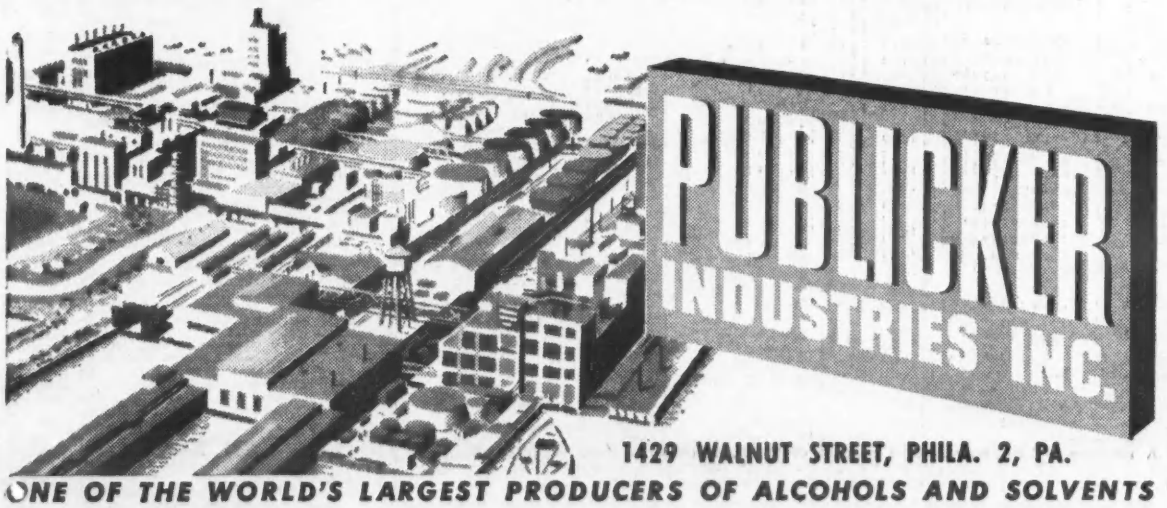
PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

ETHYL ALCOHOL

- Pure (USP)
- Denatured
- Proprietary Solvent
- Anhydrous (200 proof)

ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE ETHYL ACETATE
ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT
THERMO ANTI-FREEZE

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage. Get in touch with us today.



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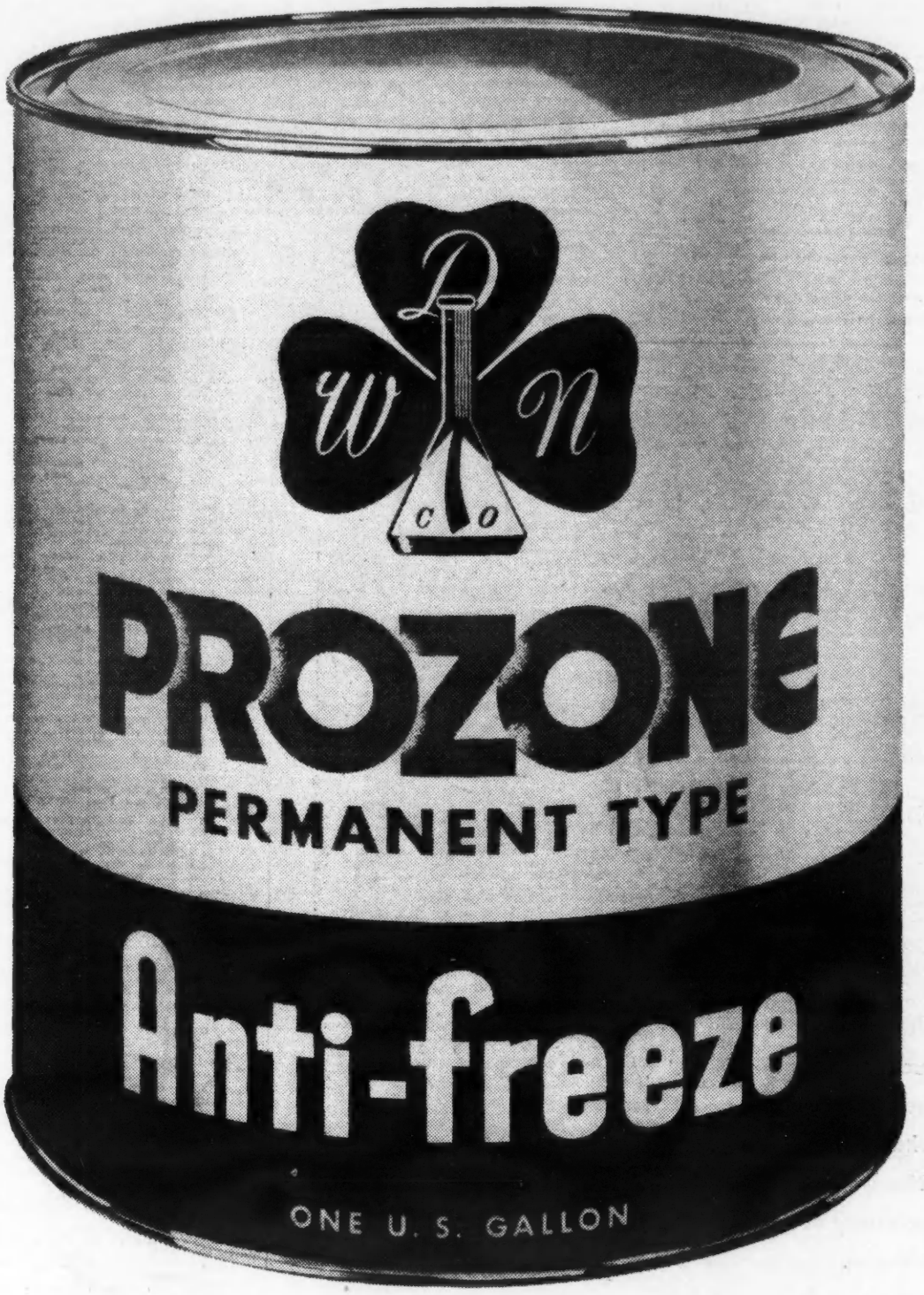

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PROZONE is substantially 95% Propylene Glycol with proper amount of rust inhibitor and anti-foaming agent in solution. It is not a mixture of Glycols such as used by other manufacturers of permanent type anti-freezes.

DOES NOT FREEZE

Straight Ethylene Glycol freezes at 7°F. and will not pour from the can if left out in severe weather. PROZONE pours freely under all conditions.

TESTED AND APPROVED

Leading commercial laboratories have tested PROZONE and have found it superior to other permanent type anti-freezes on the market. PROZONE has been approved by those States where permits are required.

CERTIFIED AND INSURED

PROZONE has been certified and protected with product liability insurance. Propylene Glycol is the only Glycol which may be taken internally. Be kind to your car—use PROZONE!

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Alphapicoline—Antimony Oxide

Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - .05
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .0650 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0690 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .13
Aluminum formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 50.00 - 54.00
l.c.l., works ton. 72.00 - 86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼ - —
contract, works lb. .20¼ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼ - —
contract, works lb. .17¼ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .79½ - —
contract, works lb. .76½ - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld lb. .24½ - .25
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .35¼ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined), crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 600 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .96 - .96
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 - —
jars, works lb. 15.00 - 17.00

Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39¼ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 - 12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Aminoethylethanolamine dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 74.00 - 75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .19 - .19½
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 76.50 - 77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .59 - .60
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .31 - .32
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .18½ - .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.79 - 3.91
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works lb. .42½ - —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 63.00 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton. 58.00 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 46.00 - —
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .23¼ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 270.50 - —

Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½ - .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 45.00 - 50.00
converters', bulk, works ton. 45.00 - 50.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd, or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys. lb. 1.70 - 2.25
commercial, same basis lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb. 36.00 - —
monobasic, bots lb. 34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb. 36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms lb. 6.50 - —
monobasic, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, ens., dms lb. .76 - .81
Anethol, com l. dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, cns., dms lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. .70 - .75
Angostura bark, bls lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Salt, ems., works lb. .25 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .12½ - .13
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
Syrian, bgs lb. .15 - .15¼
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .32 - —
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —

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ALL THREE SALES FACTORS . . .

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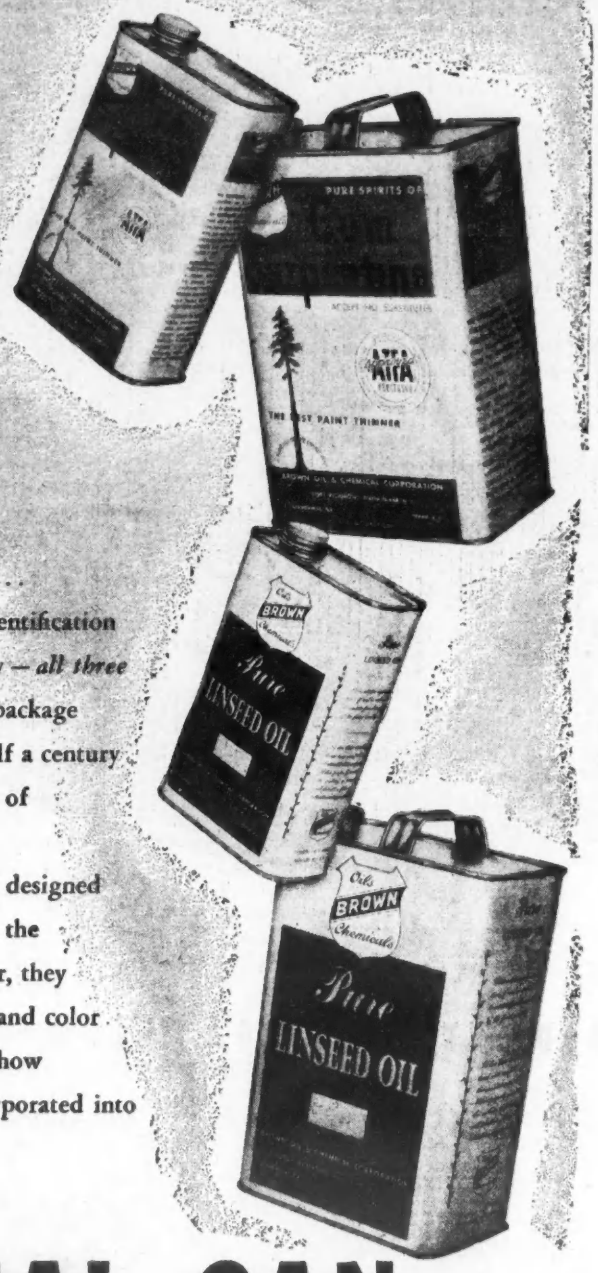
Permanent Lithographed Finish

Full Product Protection



Compelling eye-appeal for quick sales . . . permanent lithographed label for lasting product identification . . . sturdy construction to safeguard product quality — *all three* of these important sales factors are yours when you package your product in National Can containers. Nearly half a century of experience in manufacturing the widest variety of lithographed metal containers is at your command.

National Can's lithographed metal containers are designed just for your product and are manufactured to meet the highest standards of quality and accuracy. Moreover, they are backed by a complete art, design, photography and color consultation service. Contact National Can to learn how eye-appeal and permanent lithography can be incorporated into a container built for full protection.

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Executive Offices 110 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Sales Offices and Plants in Baltimore, Md. • Indianapolis, Ind. • Chicago, Ill. • Maspeth, N. Y. • Hamilton, Ohio • Conansburg, Pa. • Boston, Mass. • St. Louis, Mo.

Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd. lb. .20 - .23
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots. oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, bbls. lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo kilo. 140.00 - 150.00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 - 18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls. lb. .45 - .75
root, bls. lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs. lb. .13 - .16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¼ - .06¾
Asafetida, cs. lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 940.00 - 960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 485.00 - 492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 400.00 - —
Fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines, ton. 313.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 267.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 249.50 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 231.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 124.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 124.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 111.50 - 141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 111.50 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 88.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 88.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 84.00 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 78.50 - 79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 58.00 - 59.00
7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines ton. 52.00 - 52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 49.00 - 49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 41.50 - 42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 35.00 - 35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 - 31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 29.50 - 30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 28.00 - 28.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 - 31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 - 31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 19.00 - 27.00

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton. 31.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾ - .15
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration,, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots. oz. 13.50 - 14.00
Sulphate, USP, bots. oz. 9.00 - 9.35

B

Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .40 - —
10,000 units vial. .78 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.86 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
tree bark, bgs. lb. .53 - .55
Barbital, USP, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 72.50 - 80.00
smaller lots, works ton. 82.50 - 90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works. lb. .25½ - .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .17 - .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots lb. .35 - .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .12½ - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .75 - 1.10
Root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 - 10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .68 - —
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .19 - .25
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
12% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
6% gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
Benzidine base, bbls. lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .21 - —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward Ala., Youngstown, Ohio, gal .20 - —

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .33 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq lb. .20½ - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .22
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .83 - 1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
high grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.60 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.34 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.55 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. lb. 8.90 - 9.00
Berberine, bisulphate, cns. lb. 45.75 - 48.00
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 45.75 - 48.00
Sulphate, cns. lb. 45.75 - 48.00
Berberis root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l. works, lb .21 - 23½
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ - 24
Betamethylnaphthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —

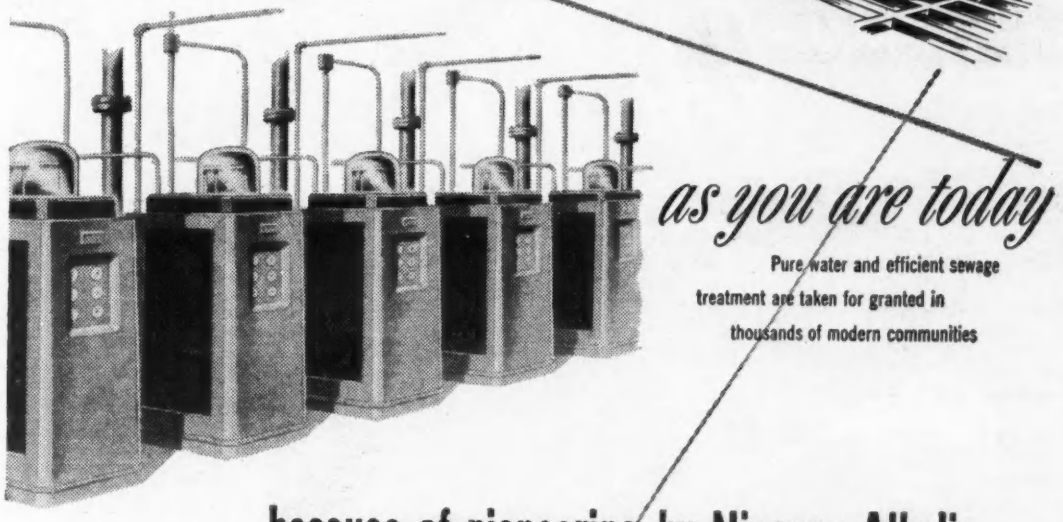
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. gram. 12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.95 - —
Bismuth citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.18 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib dms lb 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib dms lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
cs., l.c.l. shipt. point lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - .22¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0650 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0690 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .117 - .1175
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832 - —
bgs. ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾ - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .09½ - —

Antimony Salt—Bleaching Powder

Black, carbon, high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .07½ - —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb .1125 - .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. 10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb 11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works lb .0160 - 0678
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. lb .12 - .13
bark of root, bls lb 30 - .32
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. 70 - .80
Tree bark, bls lb. 28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls. lb 45 - .50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 90.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton. 108.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton. 113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton. 67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —

as you were in 1900

Effective methods of purifying water supplies were virtually unknown at the turn of the century, as was efficiency in other fields such as textiles, paper, glass and soap-making



as you are today

Pure water and efficient sewage treatment are taken for granted in thousands of modern communities

. . . because of pioneering by Niagara Alkali

In 1900 practically no community was protected effectively against water-borne diseases. Today, every modern city and town is safeguarded by scientifically planned and operated water purification systems and sewage treatment plants.

Niagara Alkali Company, now approaching its 50th anniversary, helped to achieve this progress by pioneering the production and use in this country of liquid chlorine—for both water purification and sewage treatment. Niagara also helped improve paper, textiles, glass, soap and other products by pioneering the manufacture of caustic potash, carbonate of potash and caustic soda. Look to Niagara for pioneer quality and service in electro-chemicals.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Liquid Chlorine • Caustic Potash • Carbonate of Potash • Paradichlorobenzene • Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene

Blood, Dried—Calcium Chloride

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 9.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton 9.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½ - .17½
l.c.l. lb. .17½ - .22
Bloodroot, bls lb. .43 - .45
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, obls., ultno flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

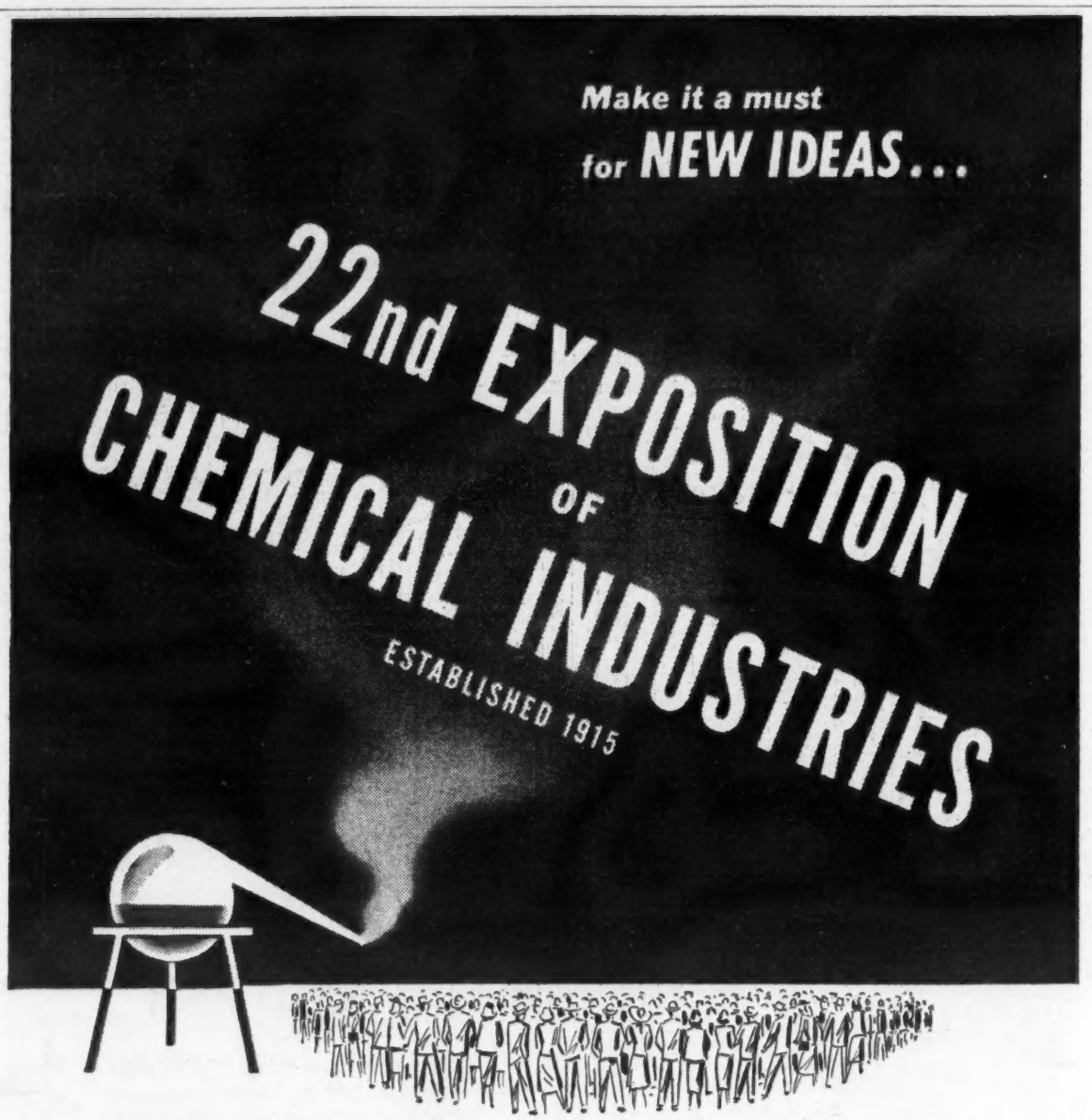
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .09 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.30.00 -32.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).

Boneset leaves, bls lb. .14 - .16
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.115.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.135.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.64.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —

Borax, technical, powdered, bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.76
cbys. lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .45 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 - .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .14 - .18
cut and sifted, bls lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .20 - .26
Butadiene, cyls., refy lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .19 - .25
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., ill., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .13 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl)
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, jars lb. 2.49 - 2.80
iodide, jars lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .65 - .66
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs lb. .27 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½ - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.121.00 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .38 - .39
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 -47.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars ton. 9.00 —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton29.00 —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -50.00
USP, gran., bbls. lb. .30 - —



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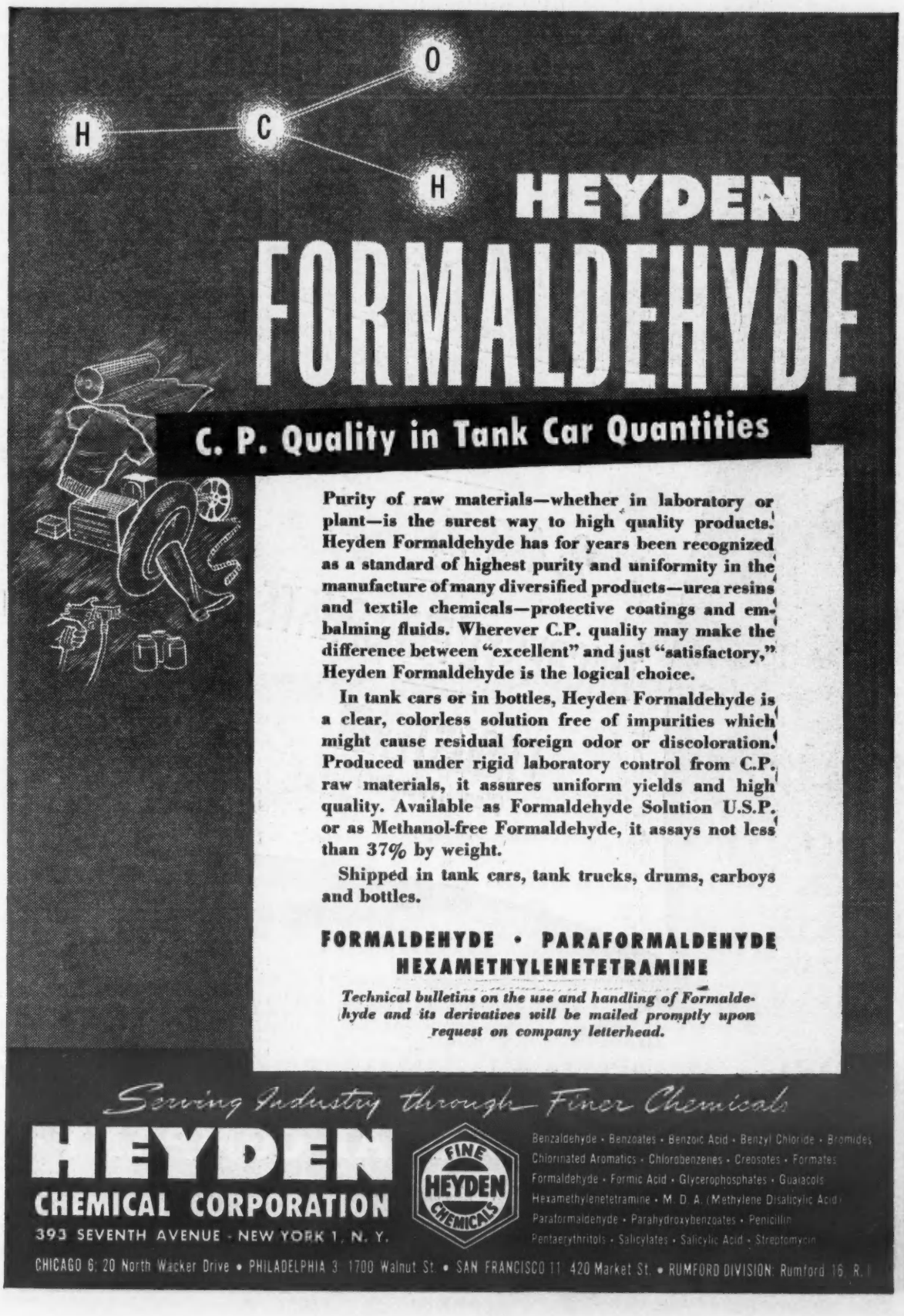
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½	.30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.39	.50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms	lb.	.65	.72
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.58	.65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	1.65	1.80
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	dm.	24.00	28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis	cs.	19.75	21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.80	.83
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.12	—
Lactate, USP, dms	lb.	.37	.44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾	—
Nitrate, tech., works	lb.	.07	.09
Pantothenate, dextro, jars	gram	.07½	—
Phenolsulphonate, dms	lb.	.64	.65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		6.75	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.10	7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works	ton.	105.00	—
one ton or over, works	ton.	115.00	—
less than one ton, works	ton.	125.00	—
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05¾	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.06¼	—
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.95	7.30
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.28	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works	lb.	.24	—
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works.	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	.34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 78%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.60	—
70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	59.00	—
luminous, tins, works	lb.	1.25	—
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.06	1.50
fine particle size, dms., works	lb.	1.50	1.75
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	1.82	1.83
fine powd., dms	lb.	1.97	1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.10	3.20
natural	lbs.	No prices.	
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42	—
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45	.55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.53	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.54	—
smaller lots	lb.	.55	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.73	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.74	—
smaller lots	lb.	.75	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canella alba bark, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.00	1.30
powd., bxs.	lb.	1.15	1.50
Russian, bgs	lb.	4.50	5.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.75	6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.50	6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls	gal.	1.02	1.20
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs	lb.	.14½	.15
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.14	.14½
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.75	—
fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.70	—
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼	—
5-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.0445	—
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06	.08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	09	.11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	—
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
NF, cbys	lb.	.17	.19
Carboxymeinylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	4.25
100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.10	4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	3.40	3.45
medium, cs	lb.	3.25	3.30
Coorges, cs., futures	lb.	2.25	2.30
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures	lb.	2.30	2.32
Indian, cs., futures	lb.	2.70	2.75
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat	lb.	2.35	2.40
Ceylon, bgs., afloat	lb.	2.15	2.20
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.65	6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta.	10 mg	5.00	—
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls	100 mg.	2.00	—
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00	—
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	.67½	—
tins, works	gm.	.62	—
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.70	—
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	.85	—
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.50	—
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.87	—
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.32	—
dms., works	milli. units.	.30	—
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.85	—
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.50	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	10.00	16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.28	.30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.22	.22½
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.22½	.23
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.28	Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock	lb.	.19¾	.20
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.22¼	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls.	lb.	.27	.28
broken, bls	lb.	.25	.25½
short stick, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Cassia, China, Canton, rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.12½	.13
broken, bls	lb.	.11½	.12
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls	lb.	.16	.16⅛
broken, bls	lb.	.15½	.16
unscraped, bls	lb.	.13½	.14
broken, bls	lb.	.13½	.14
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls	lb.	.16	.16½
broken, bls	lb.	.15½	.16
unscraped, bls	lb.	.13½	.14
broken, bls	lb.	.13	.13½
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.26	.30
medium, bls	lb.	.36	.37
thin, bls	lb.	.42	.43
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30	.35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports	long ton.	106.00	—
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	21.00	—
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	24.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works.	lb.	2.00	—
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.00	—
Catnip, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.25	.25½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.21	.21¼
futures, bgs	lb.	.21	.21½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap.			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	.40
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42	—
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	.39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	.59
Cellulose acetate, molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	.54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.49
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.53	—
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.49	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.50	—
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	—
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs., and over, works	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	—
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.56	.61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	.66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	—

Calcium Chromate—Chestnut Extract

Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	.70	.72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.23	—
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.85	—
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	.05½
l.c.l., ex Whse	lb.	.04	—
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs.	lb.	.45	.48
Roman, bls	lb.	.95	1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	.32½
smaller lots, works	lb.	.27	.50
Bone, NF, bbls	lb.	.23	—
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.80	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	51.80	—
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works.	ton.	46.80	59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	38.80	43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	41.80	45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	30.00	40.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	40.00	50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	35.00	—
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	33.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	50.00
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06	.07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0465	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0375	.0390
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170	.1180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China Clay—Cutch Extract

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-floa, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.16.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net ton.35.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.45.00 -60.00

Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l., stock points lb. .82 - 2.00
refined, dms., stock points lb. .97 - 2.15
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 10c lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis...100 lbs. 3.30 - —
1 car, same basis....100 lbs. 3.90 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, obls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works. lb. 3.00 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7%, bbls., cs. lb. .08 - .08½
8½%, bbls., cs. lb. No stocks
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs. lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz. oz. .55 - —

Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works. lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .83 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .19½- .20
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.50 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.50 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.95 - 4.75
Civet, bots oz. 4.00 - 5.00
artificial, bots lb.15.00 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .20 - .20½
futures, bls. lb. No offering
Zanzibar, bls lb. .21 - .21½
futures lb. .19 - .20
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .55 - .65
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .65 - .75
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - .72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .13½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —

Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½%, Co, dms lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 1.80 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 1.82 - 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .37¼- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34%, Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .63¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .43 - .43½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz.86.00 -96.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .60 - .70
Seed, bgs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .25½- .30¼
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .58 - .60
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls lb. .218 - .2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .25½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .45 - .48
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss lb. .24¼- .24¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¼- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .21¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .27 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .24¼- .26¾
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .26½- .30
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Quinolate lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.00
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works. lb. .12¾- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs.11.90 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1815- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2050- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .10 - .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.172.50 -175.00
Pacific ports ton.167.50 -170.00
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures lb. .08½- .09
Italian, bgs. lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.49 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.87 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.02 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.62 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills..ton.61.50 -62.50
Coumarin, cns., 25 lb lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship..lb. .29½- —
smaller lots lb. .30 - .31
imported, kgs lb. .24 - .26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald..gal. .14 - .18
refined, dms., c.l., works..gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works.gal. .20 - —
NF, beechwood, bots, cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .33
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C. non-non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .1255- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1285- —
ret.-dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1225- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1255- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1125- —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1280- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1310- —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1280- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1150- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.13.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .30 - —
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .45 - .55
Culvers root, bbls lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs., afloat lb. .17 - .17½
Morocco, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Persian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock..lb. .08½- —

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DDT Government Specifications

2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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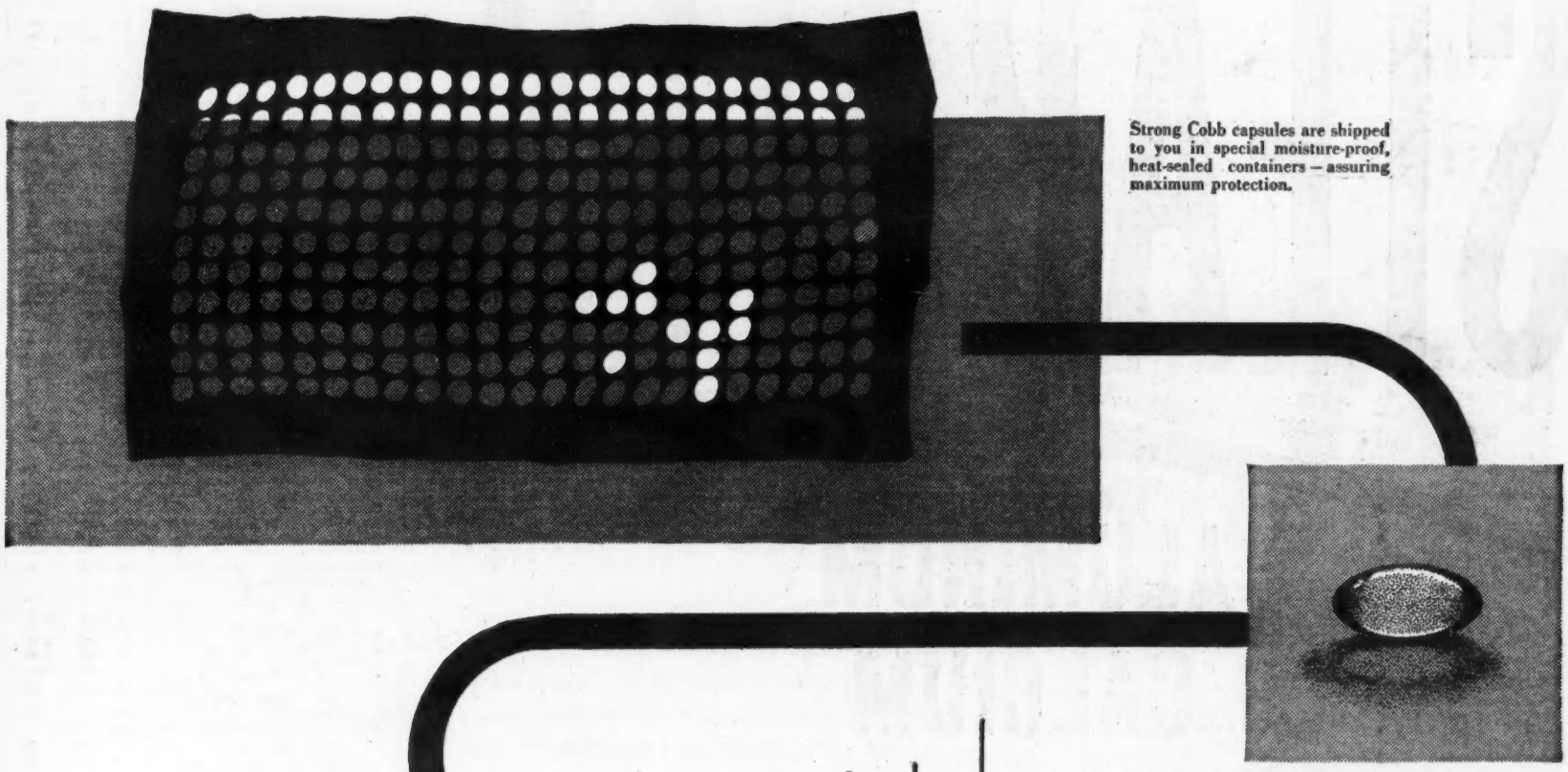

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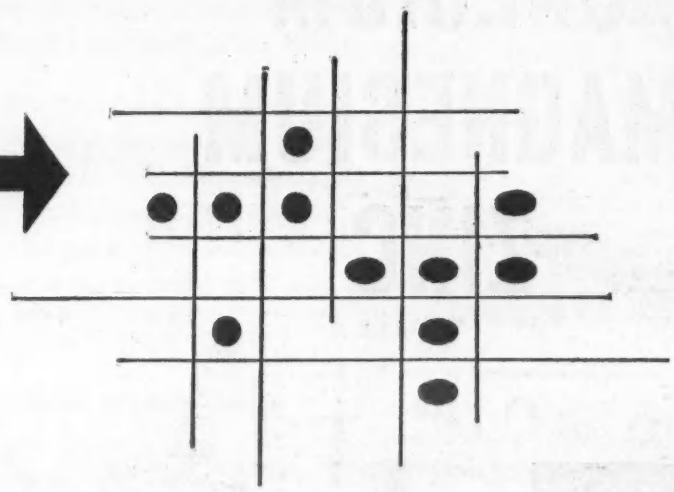
ALL CAPSULES IN MANY COLORS—CLEAR AND OPAQUE

Standardized
Uniform
Unexcelled Laboratory and Plant Control
Accurate Individual Dosage
Positive Fill

SIZES IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

3 Minim Oval
3 Minim Round
3½ Minim Round
4 Minim Round
5 Minim Round
5 Minim Oval
6 Minim Oval
7½ Minim Oval
#11 Oblong



Write for samples of our beautiful, pharmaceutically elegant capsules.

Cyanamide—Divinylbenzene

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk unit-ton		2.65	—
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton		2.75	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	.12½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	.13
tanks, works	lb.	08	.11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	26½-	30
l.c.l., works	lb	27	31
tanks, works	lb	25	29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	34	—
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works	cyl.	40.00	—
6 oz. cyls., works	cyl.	10.50	—
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots	gal.	.32	—
100-gal. lots	gal.	.31	—
200-gal. lots	gal.	.30	—

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2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.60	.75
Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51½-	—
tump, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	49½-	—
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.31	.34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.32	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton.	44.15	55.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs., works	ton.	45.00	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.20	.22
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.19	.21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd	lb.	.33	Nom.
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.05	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.40	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.20	—
canary, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.79	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.14	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.94	—
dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.89	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.24	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.04	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.64	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.99	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.79	—
Corn dextrin in bgs., 17c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, bgs	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs	lb.	.16	.16½
Dextrose, USP, dms	lb.	.17¾-	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	5.00	5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams.		4.50	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)			
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.35½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.34	—
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.65	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00	52.00
California	ton.	38.00	40.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	80.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast	ton.	62.00	—
California	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	90.00	—
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65	—
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.56	—
tanks, works	lb.	.54	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49½-	—
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.92	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51½-	.52½
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52½-	.53½
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.49	.50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.54½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.53	—
Dichloroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	.80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).			
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroetnane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.28	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.38	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E	lb.	.26½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.36½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.35	—
Maleate, tms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.34½-	.35½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	.36½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.34	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	.27½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	.28
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24½-	.26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., t.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	75	—
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.48	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	40	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½-	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks works	lb	16½-	—
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	24½-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots	kilo.	260.00	300.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	15.00	18.00
powd., bots	oz.	25.00	30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.70	.85
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	15.00	—
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.34	.36
Oleate, light, dms	lb.	.26	.28
Stearate, dms	lb.	.27	.29
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41	—
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, horpitals, vials.	gram.	.80	—
wholesalers, vials	gram.	.64	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.95	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	05 ½-	—
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Dillseed, natural, bgs	lb.	.12½-	.13
dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.13	.13½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	69½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	70	—
tanks, works	lb.	68	—
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38	.38½
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
tanks	lb.	.21	—
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	50	—
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls	lb.	.16	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 47%, m.p., c.l., dms	lb.	.13¼-	.14
l.c.l.	lb.	.14	—
tanks	lb.	.13¼-	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.28	—
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.07	.09
refd., dms.	lb.	.21	—
Dinonylnapnthalene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.41½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.40	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.35	.93
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.36	.35
N. Y. whse	gal.	.46	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.20	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.36	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.46	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.52	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. dms.	lb.	.43	.48
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.39	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	3.50	3.75
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	68.00	—
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb	.35	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.60	.65

AERO* BRAND

STEARATES

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CALCIUM
MAGNESIUM
ZINC

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

MANUFACTURED BY

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

Industrial Chemicals Division

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

*Trade Mark

Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.24
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls	lb.	.10	.14
Dragon's blood, crops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs	lb.	1.10	1.25
reeds, cs	lb.	1.75	2.00
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb.	35.25	-35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.65	- 3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.55	- 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	7.55	- 7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb.	7.20	- 7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb.	5.30	- 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50	-11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
No. 6, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.60	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots:—			
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).			
20 Chrysodine G.	lb.	.59	—
27 Orange G.	lb.	.71	—
31 Amido naphthol red G.	lb.	.59	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.76	—
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	—
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.90	—
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.68	—
151 Orange II	lb.	.44	—
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
176 Red lake A	lb.	.80	—
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.95	—
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.84	—
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	—
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.72	—
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	—
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	—
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.78	—
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.74	—
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.78	—
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.84	—
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.45	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	—
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	—
382 Diamine black BH	lb.	1.51	—
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.53	—
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.92	—
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
581 Direct deep black EW extra.	lb.	.81	—
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.60	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620 Sun yellow	lb.	.84	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	—
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.93	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.55	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.60	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.63	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	2.14	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841 Safranine	lb.	2.53	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 75	lb.	.56	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969 Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½	-
1027 Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	-
1034 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	-
1054 Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	-
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	-
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	-
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.98	—
double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.52	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G.	lb.	2.48	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.55	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	.97	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.25	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.			
Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.			
Auramine, O	lb.	1.68	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.06	—
Jet	lb.	1.08	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.78	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	—
Y, extra	lb.	.58	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.84	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.80	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.			
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.76	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	—
Rhodamine, azo R, extra conc.			
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.07	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—

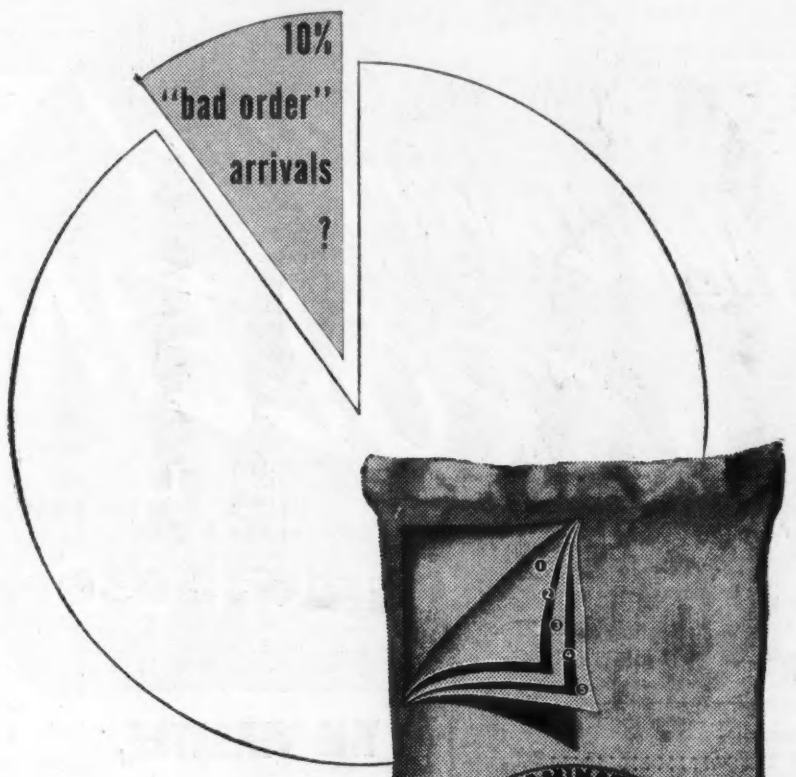
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.45	- .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.35	- 1.45
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½	- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.40	- .50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.22	- .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.40	- .45
select, bndls	lb.	.55	- .60

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	38.75	-42.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.25	- .33
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots	gram.	.45	- .50
Epsom salt, tecn., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	3.00	Nom.
Eserine, bots.	oz.	45.0	-50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	50.00	-51.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	35.00	-36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.	lb.	16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.00	—
75 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	—
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns.	lb.	.75	.90
industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½	—
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.03	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09¼	—
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.46	—
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.63	—
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works	lb.	.70	—

Can you afford



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3. Creped paper
4. Waterproof adhesive
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Ethyl Bromide—Glycol Boriborate

Ethyl bromide, tech., 96%, dms. lb. .39 - .41
Butyrate, bots. gal. 4.75 - —
cns., works lb. .65 - .70
dms., works lb. .60 - —
Carbamate (see Urathane).
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld. East lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.60
Formate, dms lb. .38 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.06 - 6.27
Lactate, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, dms lb. .60 - —
Ethylanilin, dms lb. .60 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - .63
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .33¾- .35
l.c.l., works lb. .34¾- .36
tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld. lb. .15¾- .16¾
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, d m s., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .38 - .40
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .14
Eugenol, prime, USP. lb. 2.05 - 2.75
Euphorbia, pil., herb., bls lb. .18 - .20

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 -12.50
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 -20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
French, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs., futures lb. .11¾- .12
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
futures, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07¾- .08
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .11 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .13 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 26.00 -32.50
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Fishberries, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 175.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 165.00 - —
Flaxseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .42 - .45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton. 39.00 -41.00
powd., 90-92% ton. 41.00 - —
foundry grade, lump, 85-60%, ton. 34.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 -37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 34.00 -36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 33.00 -35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0570- —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works lb. .0370- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines ton. 30.00 - —
Tex., mines ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
Imp. bgs., c.l. ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .23 - —

G

G salt, bbls lb. .50 - .60
Galangal root, bls lb. .15 - .18
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls No stocks
Gammapicoline, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks gal. .10375- —
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks gal. .116 - —
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks gal. .10 - .11
Group 3, 80 octane, tanks gal. .10 - .10375
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74-76 octane, leaded tanks gal. .12 - —
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .05875- —
Gelatin, silver label, cs., works lb. 1.20 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Gentian root, bls lb. .13 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
Gentistic acid ethanilamide, fib. dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
prime lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Root, African, bls lb. .43 - .44
Cochin, bleached, bgs. lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .51 - .51½
No. 2, bgs. lb. .48 - .49
No. 3, bgs. lb. .47 - .48
Rhattoon, bgs. lb. .39½ Nom.
Ginseng root, cs. lb. 12.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate),
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
l.c.l. bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .17 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .32
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .38
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .39

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l., bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .16¾- .18¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .15¼- .16½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23¾- —
refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24⅝- —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic)
Glycol boriborate, dms. lb. .23 - .30
tanks, dlvd lb. .23¾- —

From SHELL CHEMICAL

New Lower Price!

ACROLEIN

$CH_2=CH-\overset{H}{\underset{|}{C}}=O$

PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight 56.06
Specific Gravity 20/4°C. 0.8389
Melting Point . . . . . —86.9°C.
Boiling Point . . . . . 52.7°C.
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup . . . . . Below 0°F.
Colorless . Soluble in alcohol and ether

REACTIONS OF THE CARBONYL GROUP

Reactant	Conditions of Reaction	Products of Reaction
HCN	Glacial acetic acid in ether solution	$CH_2=CH-\underset{OH}{\underset{\mid}{CH}}-CN$ acrolein cyanohydrin
Malonic acid	Pyridine solution	$CH_2=CH-CH=CH-COOH$ 2,4-pentadienoic acid
Acetic anhydride	In presence of acid	$CH_2=CH-\underset{O-C-CH_3}{\underset{\mid}{CH}}-\underset{O-C-CH_3}{\underset{\mid}{CH}}$ acrolein diacetate
C_3H_5MgBr	Grignard solution	$CH_2=CH-CH-C_3H_5$ OH 1-pentene-3-ol
HCl (dry)	Low temperature	$Cl-CH_2-CH_2-CHO$ β-chloropropionaldehyde

REACTIONS OF THE DOUBLE BOND

Furan	Presence of SO_3 and high temperature	2-furanpropionaldehyde and 2,5-furandipropionaldehyde
Cyclopentadiene	Elevated temperatures	2,5-endomethylene-1,2,5,6-tetrahydrobenzaldehyde
RSH	—	R—S—CH_2—CH_2—CHO β-alkylthiopropionaldehyde
Phenol	In presence of acid or dilute alkali	aldehyde type resins

THE VERSATILE, EXTREMELY REACTIVE INTERMEDIATE

Because of its almost unlimited reaction possibilities, Acrolein is being used or is under consideration for a wide variety of products.

At the new, substantially reduced price, Acrolein is now an even more attractive intermediate . . . allowing economical exploration of its use for important new products.

Some of the products of the many possible Acrolein reactions are listed here. If you are working with any of these, we suggest that you investigate the advantages *and new economies* of Acrolein. We will be glad to discuss the use of Acrolein in your processes.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

On every drum for every product Penn-Drake specifies:

EQUIPPED WITH TRI-SURE CLOSURES

MORE than 1,000 Penn-Drake products are shipped all over the world. And they are shipped in perfect security from seepage, leakage and tampering—because every Penn-Drake drum is protected by Tri-Sure Closures*.

Years ago, the Pennsylvania Refining Company determined to give its products—and the reputation behind them—the finest protection obtainable. So in 1932, when the Tri-Sure Closure was first produced, the makers of Penn-Drake standardized on Tri-Sure protection—for every drum of every product—and they have been using Tri-Sure Closures ever since.

Leaders in the petroleum industry like the Pennsylvania Refining Company have *proved*—with years of experience—that there is no protection like Tri-Sure protection for fine liquid products. And the reason is that Tri-Sure Closures have a *flange* that is integral with the drumstock—as strong as the drum itself; a *plug* which is screwed securely into the *flange;* and a leak-proof *seal*—made of 195 lb. plate—which cannot be removed unless it is deliberately destroyed.

When you order drums, order *safe deliveries*—by specifying "Tri-Sure Closures", the surest safeguard for *your* product and your prestige.

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

*The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 27 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), plugs and seals have been used.

Play Safe by Specifying Tri-Sure Closures on Drum Orders

A FEW OF THE MORE THAN 1000 PENN-DRAKE PRODUCTS

Premium Penn-Drake
100% Pure Pennsylvania Motor Oils
Pennsylvania Bright Stocks and Neutrals
Penn-Drake Lubricants and Greases
Industrial Oils (Soluble and Quenching)
Colonel Drake Heavy Duty Oil
Colonel Drake Diesel Oils
Solvents
Insecticide Bases
Hydraulic Oils
Penn-Drake Gumout
Penn-Drake Snow Plow Wax
Drakeol U.S.P. White Mineral Oils
Petrolatums
Petrosuls (Petroleum Sulphonates)
Petrobases
Penn-Drake Anti-Freeze

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Glyoxal—Hemlock Bark Extract

Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
tanks, works	lb	17	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.00	22.25
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.00	20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	40	41
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	3.25	3.40
powd, bxs	lb.	4.25	4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots	oz.	13.50	14.00
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.52	.53
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
crystalline, 85-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.	
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
No. 2 whse	lb.	No prices.	
Grease, house, loose, dlvd	lb.	.04⅞-	—
White, choice, loose	lb.	.06½-	—
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).			
Yellow, loose	lb.	.05	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.50
Tungstic, kgs.,works	lb.	4.25	4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.37	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39	—
Green, chrome, color content 21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¼-	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¾-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.43½-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.46¾-	—
50% and over, bbls., same	lb.	.47¾-	—
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15⅞-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22¼-	—
Green, chrome, reduced color, 41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26¼-	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26¾-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27¼-	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29	—

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.33	.40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works	lb.	3.00	—
Tungstic, bbls., works	lb.	3.40	—
Paris (see P).			
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works	lb.	4.40	5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.00	4.00
Emerald, kgs	lb.	2.60	—
Verdigris (see V).			
Grindella robusta herb, bls	lb.	.24	.30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs	lb.	.60	.65
ordinary, cs	lb.	.49	.51
Wood, bls	lb.	.35	.36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins	lb.	No prices.	
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.90	1.95
Carbonate, dms	lb.	2.95	3.00
Guarana, powd., cs	lb.	1.50	1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).			
Aloe (see A.)			
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	.90	.95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.12½-	.13
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	.20½-	.21
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphalthum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.50	.70
Camphor (see C)			
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.13½-	.15
Manila, loba, B, bgs	lb.	.25	.27
C, bgs	lb.	.23	.24½
CBB, bgs	lb.	.19	.20
CNE, bgs	lb.	.13½-	.15
DBB, bgs	lb.	.16½-	.17½
DK, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
dust, bgs	lb.	.07	.08
soft, MA, bgs	lb.	.11	.13½
WS, bgs	lb.	.21	.22
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.18½-	.20½
nubs, bgs	lb.	.22	.24
seeds, bgs	lb.	.15	.16
sorts, bgs	lb.	.17½-	.19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.22	.24
nubs, bgs	lb.	.32	.35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
A/E, bgs	lb.	.23	.24
dust, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09¼
E, bgs	lb.	.13½-	.14¼
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.10	.11
nubs & chips, bgs	lb	.07½-	09
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.12½-	.13½
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.09½-	.10½
nubs & chips, bgs	lb.	.09½-	.10½
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.13	.15
nubs, bgs	lb.	.25	.27
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.36	.38
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.10	.12
dust, bgs	lb.	.09	.10
seeds, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
Elemi, cns	lb.	.21	.22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.13	.13¼
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.13	.13¼
Euphorbium, cs	lb.	.35	.40
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	.75	.80
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	1.15	1.25
powd., bbls	lb.	1.35	1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs	lb	.35	.37
No. 3, bgs	lb	.31	.33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, powd., No. 1	lb.	.50	.51
No. 2	lb.	.46	.47
No. 3	lb.	.38	.39
Kauri, bgs	lb.	.31½-	.32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.30	.32
Mastic, cs.	lb.	1.80	1.90
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.30	.35
Olibanum, siftings, cs	lb.	.12	.13
tears, cs.	lb.	.16	.30
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks.	lb.	.90	.95
Scammony, cs	lb.	1.50	1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).			
Talha, bgs	lb.	.10	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb.	2.75	3.00
No. 2, cs	lb.	2.50	2.75
No. 3, cs	lb.	1.75	2.00
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.35	1.45
Yacca, bgs	lb	.06	—
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	22.65	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	28.25	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	17.00	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	30.65	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	17.00	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	21.45	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	10.50	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	12.00	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	18.00	—
Saltville, Va., frt. equald	ton.	9.00	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	—
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
National City, Mich., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Roton, Texas, frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Saltville, Va., frt. equald	ton.	9.00	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Sweetwater Texas, frt. equald	ton	8.00	—
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works	ton.	22.50	—
New Brighton, N Y., works	ton.	21.00	—

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.50	.57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	2.85	3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.80	.90
imp., black, whole, bls	lb.	.20	.25
ground, bxs.	lb.	.25	.30
powder, bxs.	lb.	.27	.32
white, whole, bls	lb.	.30	.40
powder, bxs.	lb.	.35	.45
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½-	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.44½-	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.38½-	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.36½-	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.34½-	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.18	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.17	—
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.12½-	—
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb	No stocks.	
tanks, works	lb.	No stocks.	

FOR SALE

NO. 9 R.V. CHRISTIE ROTARY KILN. 6'0" in diameter x 55'0" long. Divided into eight compartments each 55'0" long, complete with drive, fan and feed screws.

PATTERSON CENTRICONE MIXER. Jacketed mixer. 84" in diameter x 86" deep, with total capacity of 2400 gallons. Complete with M-40 Unipower drive and motor.

5 NO. 7 HOLBECK DIRECT-FIRING UNIT PULVERIZERS, each having a capacity of 1500 lbs. of coal an hour. Complete with steel feed hoppers, drivers, motors and feed-screw conveyors.

RUGGLES - COLES DOUBLE SHELL ROTARY DRYER. Semi-direct heat type Class X A 2. 48" in diameter x 20'0" in length. Complete with speed reducer, V-Belt drive, Bristol temperature recorder, steel casing combustion chamber 5'10" wide x 8'0" long x 7'7" high, and 5'0" x 9'0" high cyclone dust collector.

HARDINGE COOLER, 60" diameter x 53'0" long, 1/4" shells complete with discharge chute and speed reducer.

2 STEEL TANKS. One 10'0" in diameter x 22'0" high, including 8'0" cone bottom, 5/16" shell, 3/8" cone bottom, mounted on four 6" H column. Second tank is 6'0" high, including 3'6" cone bottom, 3/16" steel plates, mounted on 6" H columns.

2 STEEL STACKS. One is 20" in diameter by 34'0" high, other is 16" in diameter and 34'0" high. Both made of 1/4" steel plate.

THESE REDLAR CONVEYORS, complete with motors, reducers, drive chain and sprockets:

1 5"-59'4-1/4" center
1 7"-13'5-1/2" horizontal x 42'4-1/2"
1 7"-15'10-1/2" center
2 7"-9'0" horizontal x 26'6"
1 7"-7'4" horizontal x 18'3"
1 7"-44' 1-11/16" center
1 7"-8'1" horizontal x 42'2"
1 7"-43' 7-1/2" center
1 7"-46' 9-1/2" center
1 7"-33' 10-1/4" center

NO. 9 BERTSCH HIGH SPEED, HEAVY DUTY PLATE BENDING ROLL. Initial pinch type. 50" total tread length is divided into two working surfaces. Main tread on gear-end of machine is 7-1/2" in diameter and 43" long at which surfaces the adjustment between pinch rolls will be 0" to 7/8."

U. S. HOFFMAN CENTRIFUGAL BLOWER. Type BBA, frame 42, directly connected to 20 h.p., 3500 r.p.m. motor. Has 5" suction and 5" discharge.

NO. 181 HARDINGE COUNTER CURRENT CLASSIFIER. 6'0" diameter x 14'0" long.

CARBON DIOXIDE RECOVERY UNIT. Capacity: 25 tons of 14% carbon dioxide by volume per day at 200 p.s.i. Designed to recover from flue gas at about 450° F and 2400 SCF per minute.

THE ABOVE EQUIPMENT, ALL IN GOOD CONDITION, MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE MARTIN DENNIS PLANT IN KEARNY, NEW JERSEY

The Martin Dennis Company
Kearny, New Jersey

Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35 -	.45
Henna leaves, bls	lb.	.23 -	.25
powd., bbls., bgs	lb.	.27 -	.29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16 -	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.12½-	.13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.25 -	—
bbls.	lb.	.25½-	—
smaller lots, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.26 -	—
bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.39½-	—
Hexamine (see Hexametnylene tetramine).			
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks	gal.	.13½-	.14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16 -	—
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29 -	—
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs. up, frt. alld	lb.	17.00	-19.00
works	lb.	17.00	-25.75
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	18.00	-19.50
works	lb.	18.00	-31.50
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots	kilo.	500.00 -	—
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works	kilo.	120.00 -	—
1-5 kilos, works	kilo.	130.00 -	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	15.00	-16.00
Hydrochloride, bots	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Methylbromide, NF	oz.	13.00	-16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	7.50 -	—
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.45
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.15
Hydrangea root, bls	lb.	.14 -	.17
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	52.50	-53.80
Hydrochloride, NF	oz.	29.50	-36.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	53.50	-53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots	bot.	1.95 -	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans., works	lb.	.30 -	.40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls	lb.	.03¾-	.05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.17½-	.19¼
35%, cbys., same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks	lb.	.19¾-	—
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms	lb.	.90 -	—
tech., dms.	lb.	.70 -	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	5.35 -	6.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	15.75	-16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	lb.	16.50	-18.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	13.50	-14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.56 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.48 -	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.30 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.25 -	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l	lb.	.44 -	—
Hyssop herb, bgs	lb.	.35 -	.45
Leaves, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.50

I

Iceland moss, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Ichthammol, F, dms.	lb.	.75 -	.85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14 -	2.16
synth., paste, bots	lb.	.23 -	—
powd., bbls	lb.	1.03 -	—
Indol, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	-19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd	lb.	5.00 -	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.52 -	1.729
resubl., USP., bots., jars.	lb.	2.30 -	2.48
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms.	lb.	5.90 -	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.45 -	4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns	lb.	4.40	-12.30
beta, cns.	lb.	7.05	6.50
Methyl (see MI).			
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs.	lb.	2.68 -	2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point	lb.	2.30 -	2.50
50 lbs., ship't point	lb.	2.40 -	2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point	lb.	2.50 -	2.54
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	4.25 -	4.50
powd., bgs.	lb.	4.65 -	4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bois., c.l., works	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
solut., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16 -	—
dms.	lb.	.17 -	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.50	-14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	5.50 -	6.00
USP, dms., works	lb.	.06¾-	.08¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.45 -	—
Citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.77 -	.79
Gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.83 -	.95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd.	lb.	4.25	4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	2.80 -	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	3.66	3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.21¼-	.21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.83	.85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.	lb.	.84	.85
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms.	lb.	.69	.72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).			
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.22 -	—
Stearate, dms., c.l	lb.	.34 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.35 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.36 -	—
Sulphate, ferric, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	29.50 -	—
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½-	.10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs	lb.	.80	.85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.55 -	.58
brown, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.55 -	.58
Oxalate, dms	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms.	lb.	.30½-	.35½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.97	1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns	lb.	.32	1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63 -	.67
P-5, cns., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Propionate, cns	lb.	No prices.	
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	3.85	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	3.85	4.05
tanks, works	gal.	4.23	—
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.50	.53
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.10	3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works	lb.	28.00	-35.00
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45 -	.55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22 -	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 -	.11½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).			
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
c.l., frt. alld. E			
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40 -	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15 -	.20
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.40 -	.45
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45 -	.55
Resin, powd., bxs	lb.	7.15	7.25
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.09 -	.18
Tar, USP, dms	lb.	.60 -	.65

K

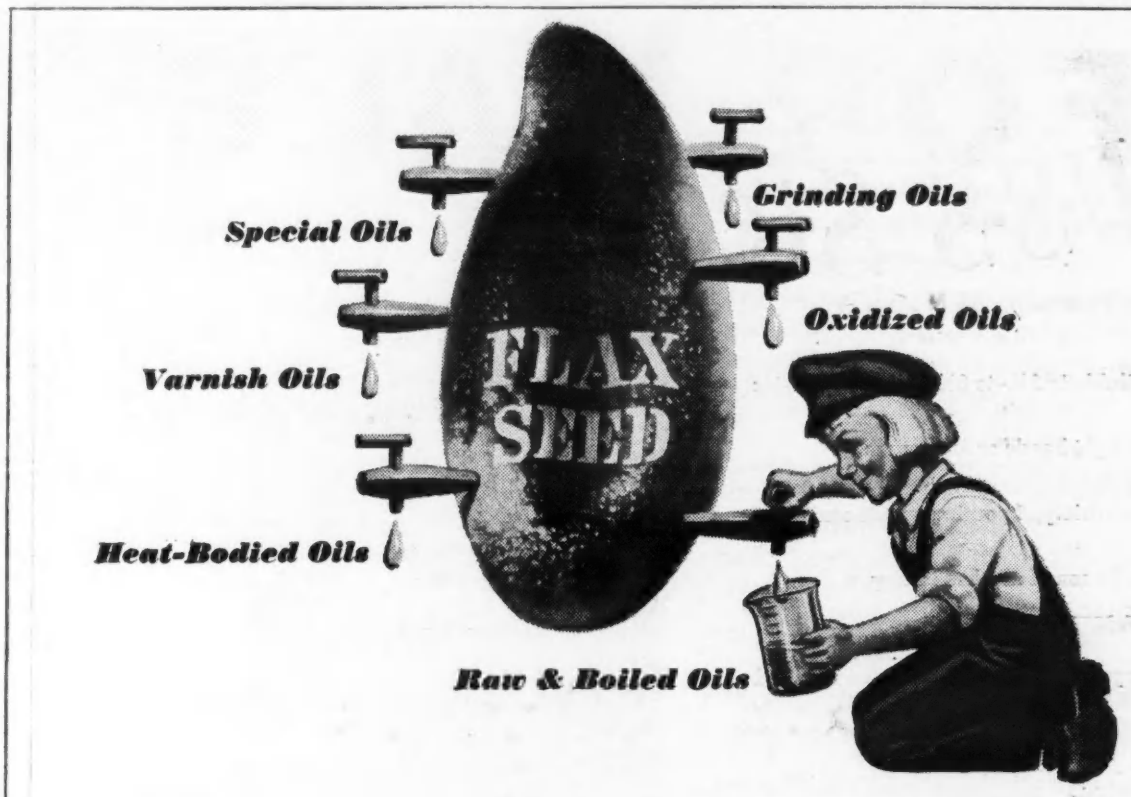
Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.47 -	.49
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls	lb.	.23 -	.30
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks	gal.	.07875-	—
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.09 -	—
Kerosene, at refinery, California, 40-43, a.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.121 -	.156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.085 -	.0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.07625-	.08375
Penn., 43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.095 -	.10
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08 -	.10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	85.00	-95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls	lb.	1.50 -	1.75
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.31 -	.33
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works	lb.	.29 -	.32
hydrous	lb.	.28 -	.30½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.12¼-	.12½
Larkspur seed bgs	lb.	.35 -	.40
Laurel berries, bls	lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves, Portuguese, futures, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Greek, bls.	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Turkish, bls., recleaned	lb.	.20	Nom.
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.60
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
select, bls	lb.	.60 -	.65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, obls.,	lb.	.20 -	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.20¾-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.20¾-	—
USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21½-	.26
gran., powd., dms	lb.	.22¼-	.26¾

Henbane Leaves—Lead Orthosilicate

Lead, arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.27 -	.30
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31 -	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38 -	.41½
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.39 -	.42½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.			
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49	—
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	2.94 -	3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29½-	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.13 -	—
E. St. Louis	lb.	.1280-	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.28 -	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.29½-	—
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound hgher			
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.21¾-	—
30% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.24 -	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29½-	—
60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.36 -	—



Out of One...Many

Out of one seed flow the many linseed oils demanded by industry . . . but to produce these oils it takes an organization with *both* the *"know-how"* and the necessary facilities.

It takes "Know-How." You can't give an oil the right combination of drying rate, acid number, color, viscosity and other specified properties without "know-how" based on long and practical experience. That's why it's important for you to know that National Lead is one of the oldest producers and refiners of linseed oil in the business . . . manned by personnel with generations of oil in their veins.

It takes Modern Facilities. National Lead's facilities include a large, new linseed oil plant at Minneapolis . . . one of the most modern in existence. Employing the efficient solvent extraction process, it keeps top-grade raw oil flowing to our refineries. Here, by advanced methods, this oil is processed into boiled, oxidized and heat-bodied oils . . . varnish oils . . . grinding oils and other special types.

For oils right on every count, in any amount, remember National Lead . . . a National *leader* in oils.

. . .

National Lead Company: *New York 6; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Company of Mass.); Philadelphia 25 (John T. Lewis & Bros. Company).*

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

One of the Oldest Names in **OILS**

Lead Peroxide—Manganese Stearate

Lead peroxide, powd., tech., bbls., lb. .33 - .34
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship.t point, frt. alld. l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
lb. .15¾- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
lb. .41¼- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .41¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1515- .1575
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .50¼- —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .24¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 10% Pb, dms lb. .13½- —
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅝- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14⅞- .17¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅜- .18¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —

Lecithin, edible, tecn., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bis lb. .22 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 10.00 - —

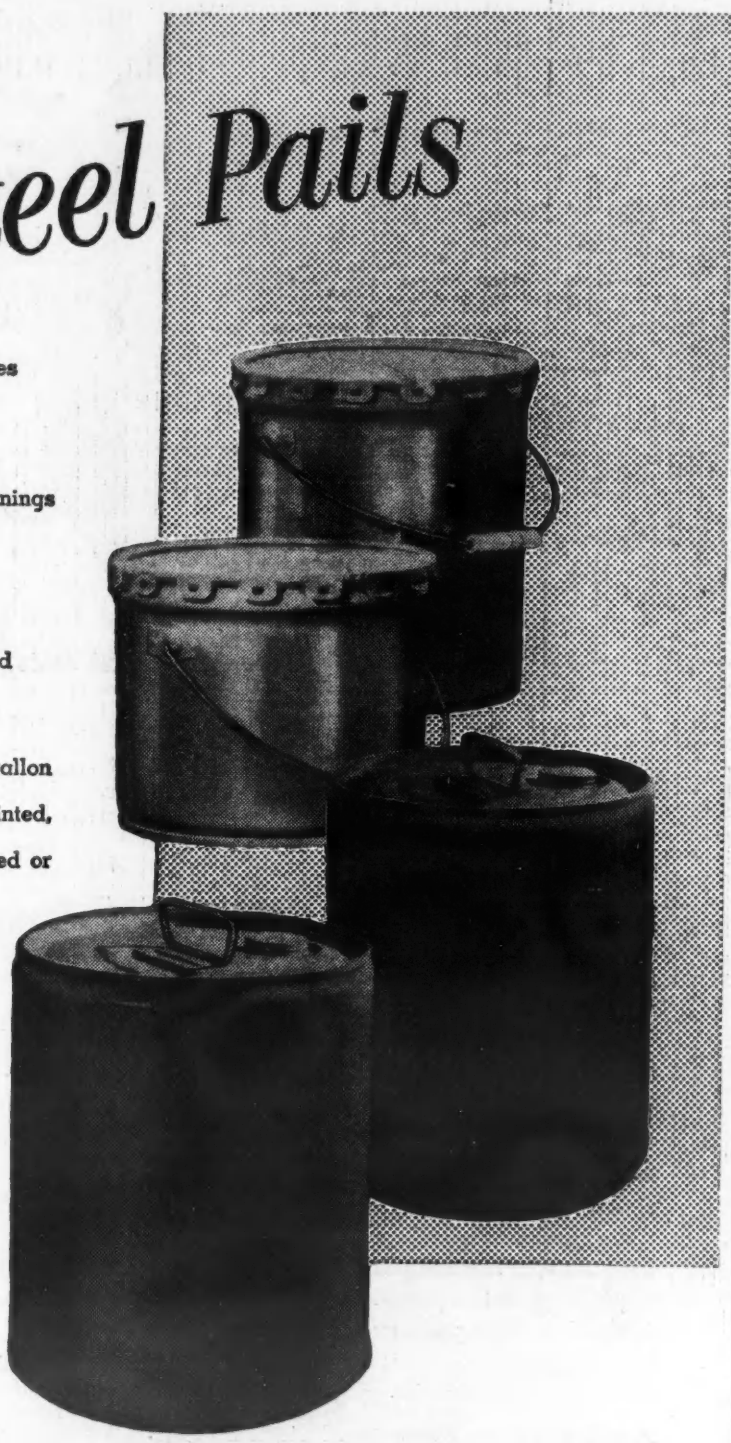
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots. lb. 4.20 - 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Lindane, 25%, works, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .25
without leaves, bls lb. .22 - .28
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 61.00 -62.00
Litharge, comt. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms. lb. 1.00 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .80 - .85
leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo. kilo. 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .73 - .74
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. 1.05 -1.07 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .80 - .85
West Indian, bls lb. .84 - .85
broken, bls. lb. .72 - .73
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - .31
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 44.00 -46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs., works lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ton. 67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton. 30.50 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .40 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 74.75 -79.70
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
85-90% bbls., c.l., works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. allo. lb. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .20 - —
precip., dms lb. .21½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37

U·S·S Steel Pails



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- Baked enamel finishes in any color combination
- Lithographed heads or shells as required

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Manganese sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 67.00 —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. lb. .05¼ - .07
75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 63.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 73.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn. dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 65.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb 40 43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb .85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb 14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .30 - .31
French, bls., futures lb. .52 - .52½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 .33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½ - —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram .06½ —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 11.00 -11.25
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 4.35
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd. lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.07 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.22 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 .80
works, l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.25 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .65 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .50 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. 47½ - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. drms., works, 50-lb. or more lb. 7.25 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 8.75 - —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .69 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .08½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .56½ - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .60½ - —
works, frt. alld. E. gal. .43½ - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .47 - —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb 2.10 —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 3.00
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns lb. .69 .71
cyls. lb. .60 .73
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit works lb. .10½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .37 —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.48 1.65
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 —
tanks, works lb. .07 —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 3.00 4.85
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb .35 —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 —
cns, works lb. .48 .58
P-1, cns., works lb .60 —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 2.20
fib. dms lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots. lb. 5.15 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lb. lb 40 —
25-50 lbs. lb 45 —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.50 - —

Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —

Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate)
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. 03½ —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. 03½ —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. 05½ —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. 06¼ —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. 05½ —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt alld. E lb 06¼ —
paint or tacq., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. 07 —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. 07¾ —
rubber, ogs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. 06¾ —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. 07½ —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. 07 —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. 07¾ —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. 07 —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. 07¾ —
Mica, wet-grd., W of Miss R., ½c higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .11½ - .13¼
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .12¾ - .14¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .28 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .29½ - .35¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½ —

Milk sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼ - —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .26¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼ - —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .06 .06½
New Orleans gal. .06½ - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07 .08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 .10
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 .06¼
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½ - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, basis 100% lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .20 —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ .38
tanks, same basis lb. .31 —
Monomethylanilin, dms. works lb. .70 —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 —

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SANTOPHEN* 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Tech.)
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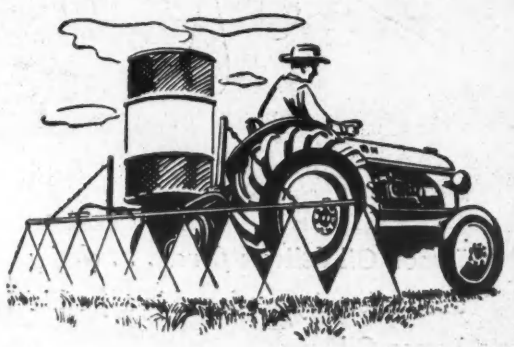
NIFOS*-T (Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate, Tech. For agricultural use only)
NIRAN* (Parathion. For agricultural use only)



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2,4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER
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ISOPROPYL N-PHENYL CARBAMATE

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Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 -12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
smaller containers, works lb. 75 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs lb. 1.60 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
5 lbs lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source lb. .06½- .09
Danish, bgs., futures lb. .12 - .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .13¼- .13½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Mustard seed, Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .05¾- .08
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .07½- .08
yellow, bgs., source lb. .12 - .12½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton. 62.00 -63.00
J2, ex dock ton. 52.00 -53.00

N

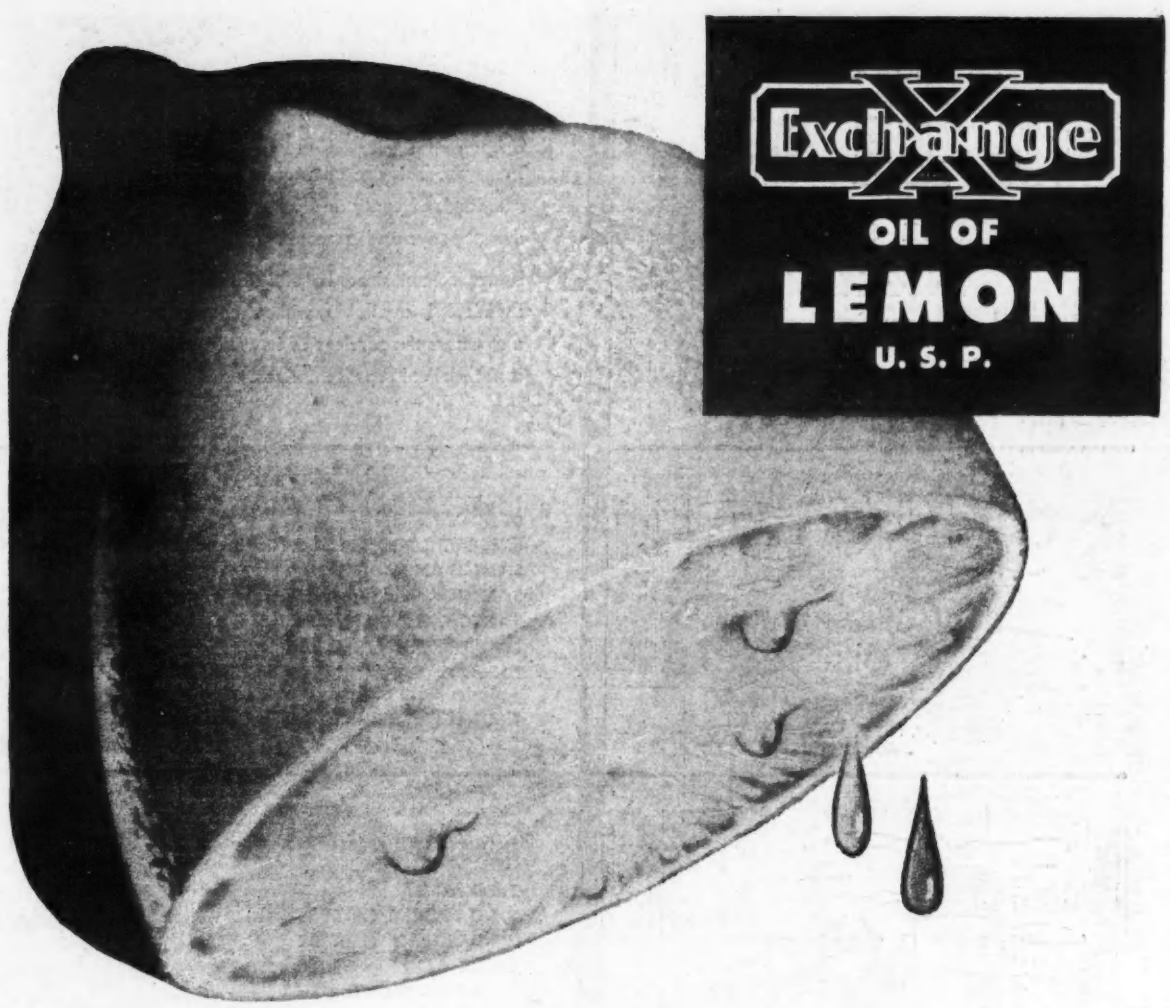
Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0660- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0660- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0575- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
imported, crude, 78°, 100 ton lots lb. .03½- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs. lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 -10.80
Nicotinic sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm. 40.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton. 120.00 -126.23
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 3.50 - 3.60
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .43 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .36 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .38 - .39
futures, bgs lb. .37 - .38
West Indian, bgs lb. .28 - .29
futures lb. .27 - .28
Nux vomica, bls lb .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. 16 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.40 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .70 - .95
Amyris, dms lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -190.00
Seed, bots lb. 80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .89 - 1.35
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .42 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .17½- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.50
55-80%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.00 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, NF, cns lb 4.15 - 4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil lb. 2.75 - 2.85
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .30 - .50
dms. lb. .25 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.55
rectified, cns lb. 3.50 - 4.55
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin.
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 54.00 -70.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾- —
standard, USP, dms., c.l lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .18¾- —
tanks lb. .17¼- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
tankcars lb. .18¾- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .21 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks lb. .16 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb. .12 - .13
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .15¾- .16¼
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.85
tech., dms lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .40 - .55
dms. lb. .34 - .50
Celeryseed, bots. lb. 15.00 -17.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 27.00 -60.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.35 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. .95 - 1.40
Java type, cns lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.75
from Zanzibar, buds, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .14½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .13 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Coriander, bots lb. 29.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .10½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¼- —
refined, dms., New York lb. .16 - .16½
tanks lb. .13¾- .14
Costus, bots. oz. 35.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .10 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½- —
refined, dms lb. .16 - .16½
tankcars lb. .14 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude
Cubeb, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb 6.25 11.50
Cypress, bots. lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 6.75 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms lb. 5.65 - 7.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb. 70 1.45
70-80%, cns lb. 58 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns lb. 2.50 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.85 1.95
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms. dms., 1,000,000 units. .13 - .14
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14¼- .14⅛
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16½- .17⅛
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - .18⅛



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Oil, fishliver, prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.24	- —
200,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.28	- —
300,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.31	- —
400,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.33	- —
500,000 A units, dms	1,000,000 units.	.36	- —

Prices of crude fishliver oils are based on E-x-2000 (International) factor. Prices on prime oil and concentrates are based on E-x-1894 (USP) factor.

Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).

Fusel (see F).

Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	9.00	- —

Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).

Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	10.50	-12.60
Bourbon, cns	lb.	12.50	-14.25

Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).

Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	21.00	-28.00
Grapefruit	lb.	.80	1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.11½	- .12
extra, Winter, strained, dms	lb.	.12¾	- .13¼
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.14¼	- .14¾
Guaiacwood cns	lb.	1.85	2.15
Hemlock, cns	lb.	1.65	2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	No prices.	
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots	lb.	3.00	- 7.00
twice rectified	lb.	4.75	5.00

Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).

Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65	1.00

Lard (see Oil, grease).

Laurel, bots	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, cns	lb.	1.20	- 1.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns	lb.	3.20	- 5.15
30-32% ester, cns	lb.	2.20	- 3.25
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	.90	- 1.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Messina	lb.	2.50	- 5.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	32.00	-65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.50	- 4.80

Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).

Mexican, cns	lb.	2.75	- 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	6.05	- 6.75
West Indian, cns	lb.	6.15	- 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	6.75	-10.50
terpeneless, bot	lb.	58.00	-65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3	lb.	.1870	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1920	- .1970
tankcars	lb.	.1750	- —
tankwagon	lb.	.1780	- —

Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw

Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks.	gal.	.285	- —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks	gal.	.21	- .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.18	- .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.285	- —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-650 flash, tanks	gal.	.33	- .38
600-650 steam refd., tanks.	gal.	.37	- —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks	gal.	.37	- .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	cal.	.39	- .41
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks.	gal.	.11	- .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks	gal.	.11	- .12⅛

Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.70	- 4.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns	lb.	4.00	- 9.25
Italian, cns	lb.	6.75	- 9.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.06	- —
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1280	- —
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1430	- —
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1180	- —
tanks	lb.	.1020	- —

Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).

Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).

Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns	lb.	1.40	1.70
Seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.19½	- .20
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.28	- .29
20°, dms	lb.	.27	- .28
30°, dms	lb.	.21	- .22
Neroli, French, bots	lb.	75.00	-390.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	175.00	-200.00
Nitrobenzene, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.55	- 3.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.55	- 3.85
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.48	- .70
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.24½	- .25
Oleo, extra, trcs	lb.	.15	Nom.
Olibanum, bots	lb.	4.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	6.25	-10.50
Olive, denat., dms	lb.	2.20	- 2.25
edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid	gal.	2.90	- 3.00
Moroccan, dms., duty-paid.	gal.	2.80	- 2.90
foots, dms	lb.	.15	- .15½
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns.,	lb.	.30	
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns	lb.	.80	1.25
Calif., cns.	lb.	.60	1.00
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.42	- 1.00
Messina, coppers	lb.	3.25	- 5.00
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.25	- 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	55.00	-135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs	lb.	2.40	- 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.1110	- —
tankcars	lb.	.10½	- —
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	6.25	- 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY	lb.	No prices.	
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.11½	- —
Patchouli, dms	lb.	13.50	-20.00

Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).

Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast	lb.	.11	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01¾	Nom.
refined, tanks, New York	lb.	.14	- .14¼
drums	lb.	.16	- .16½
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, cns	lb.	4.60	- 5.50
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	4.90	- 5.80
redist., USP, dms	lb.	5.20	- 6.30

Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).

Perilla, crude, dms	lb	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.80
Pimento berry, dms	lb.	3.85	- 6.00
leaf, cns	lb.	1.55	- 1.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.55	- —
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.56	- —
ex whse., N. Y. C	gal.	.67	- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.09½	- —

Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).

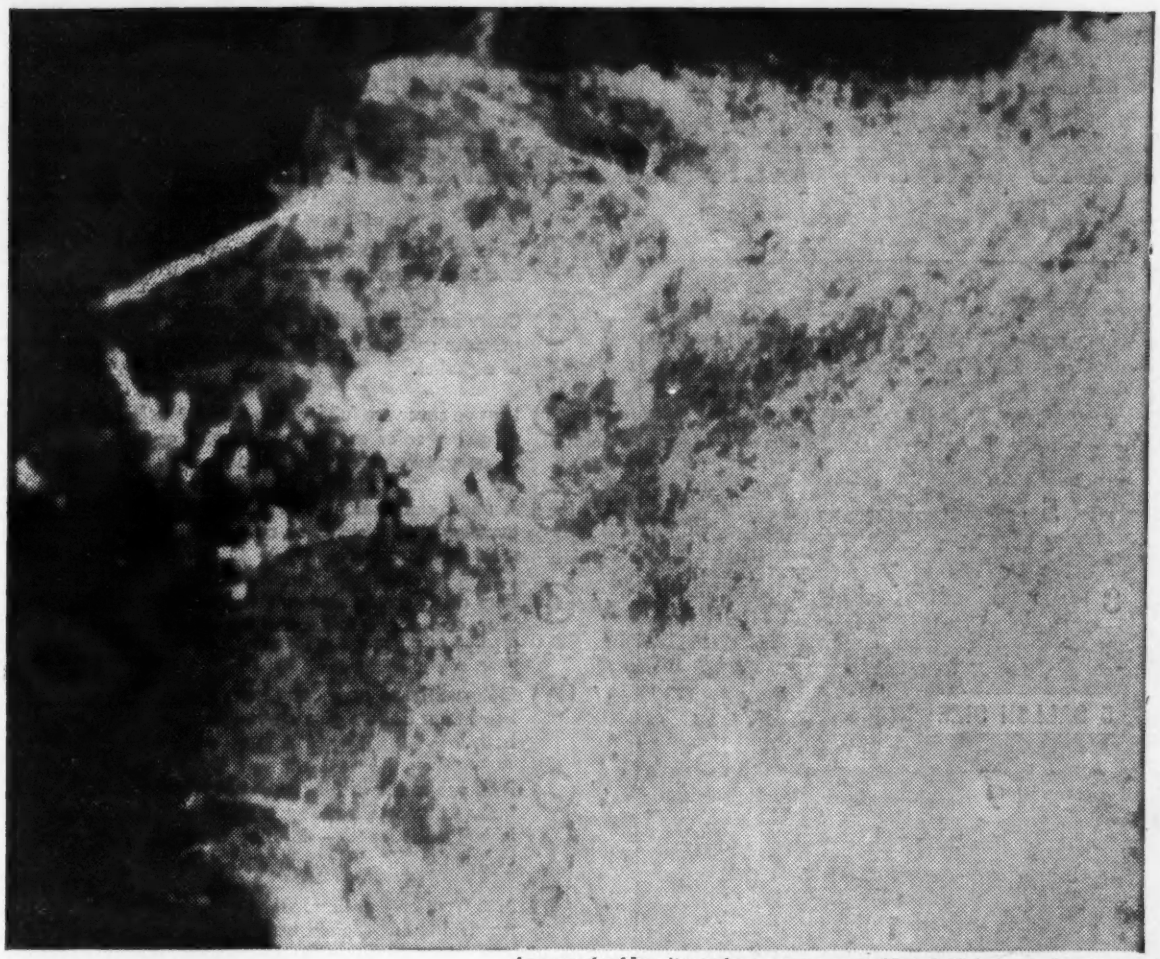
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms	gal.	.18	- —
tankwagon	gal.	.13½	- —
light, dms	gal.	.16½	- —
tankwagon	gal.	.12½	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.16¾	Nom.
Red, single dist., dms	lb.	.12¼	- .13¼
tanks	lb.	.11	- —
saponified, dms	lb.	.11½	- .12⅛
double dist., dms	lb.	.14⅝	- .15⅝
tanks	lb.	.13½	- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers	oz.	25.00	-33.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.90	- 1.50
USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.05	- 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms	gal.	.66	- —
2d rectified, dms	gal.	.68	- —
3d rectified, dms	gal.	.78	- —
Rue, bots	lb.	3.25	- 5.00
Sage, clary, bots.	lb.	13.50	-16.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	3.60	- 4.50
Spanish, cns	lb.	.90	- 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	12.00	-16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.06½	- —
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1280	- —
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1430	- —
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1180	- —
tanks	lb.	.1020	- —
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.44	- .65
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	2.30
Savin, cns	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Savory, cns	lb.	2.00	- —
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra dms	lb.	.15	Nom.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.2135	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.25	- .29
tanks, works	gal.	15	16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	18.75	-25.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.09¾	- .09¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.04½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.02	- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1410	- .1450
tanks	lb.	.12¾	- —
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1245	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1310	- .1350
tanks	lb.	.11¾	- —
edible, dms.	lb.	.14	- .14½
tanks	lb.	.12¾	- .13
Spearmint, dms	lb.	3.10	- 4.10
Oil, sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, tankcars	lb.	.1770	- —
drums	lb.	.1870	- .1920
natural winter 45°, tankcars	lb.	.16½	- —
drums	lb.	.17½	- .18
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	- 2.75
Sunflower-seed, unp., refined, tanks	lb.	No prices.	
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Sweet birch, Northern, cns	lb.	4.50	- 7.00
Southern, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works	ton.	40.00	- —
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.05	- —
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.11	- .11¾
Tansy, dms.	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.045	- —
l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.0473	- —
whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0595	- —
tanks, works, South	lb.	.035	- —
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South	gal.	.60	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns	lb.	2.05	3.35
white, cns	lb.	2.30	3.80
technical, white, cns	lb	.35	1.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	.26	Nom.
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.27	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.27½	- —
tanks	lb.	.25½	- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms	lb.	35	55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	12.00	-15.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	10.00	-15.00
Java, cns	lb.	12.00	-15.00

Oil, Fishliver, Prime—Oleostearin

Oil, whale, ref., natural, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Winter-bleached, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Wheat germ, dms	gal.	10.00	-13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.43	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.48	- —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis,	gal.	.44	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.49	- —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.45	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50	- —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58	- —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	- —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	- —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70	- —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	- —
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	7.00	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.65	- 8.50

synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)

Wood (see Oil, tung)			
Wormseed, NF, cns	lb.	3.45	- 4.15
Wormwood, cns	lb.	6.40	- 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	7.00	- 7.50
extra, bots.	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
Olein, crude (see Oil, red), white, low titre, dms	lb.	.14¾	- .15¼
tankcars	lb.	.13½	- —
Oleostearin, bbls.	lb.	.09½	- .10



An example of Lenzites trabea—a common mold magnified seventy-four times.

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DOW

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Olivine—Petrolatum

Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome dinitroaniliin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1910- —
Molybdate lb. .44 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .13 - .17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Sicilian, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .25
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .26 - .29
Verona, bls lb. .16 - .21
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23

Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .40 - —
Orthochloroaniliin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroaniliin, dms., works lb. .65½- .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2405
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1960- .2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1930- —
29° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1830- .2305
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1860- .2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1830- —
25 to 27° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1630- .2080
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- .2110
tanks, same basis lb. .1500- .1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns. lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).

Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .50 - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroaniliin, dms. lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms. lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, nots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., fib. dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.30 - 5.00

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.25
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. 22 - .24
Portuguese, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs lb. .41 - .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Parachloroaniliin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. 70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroaniliin, dms. lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 - .65
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb.
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yel-
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd. slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0635- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0640- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0645- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0660- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0705- —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

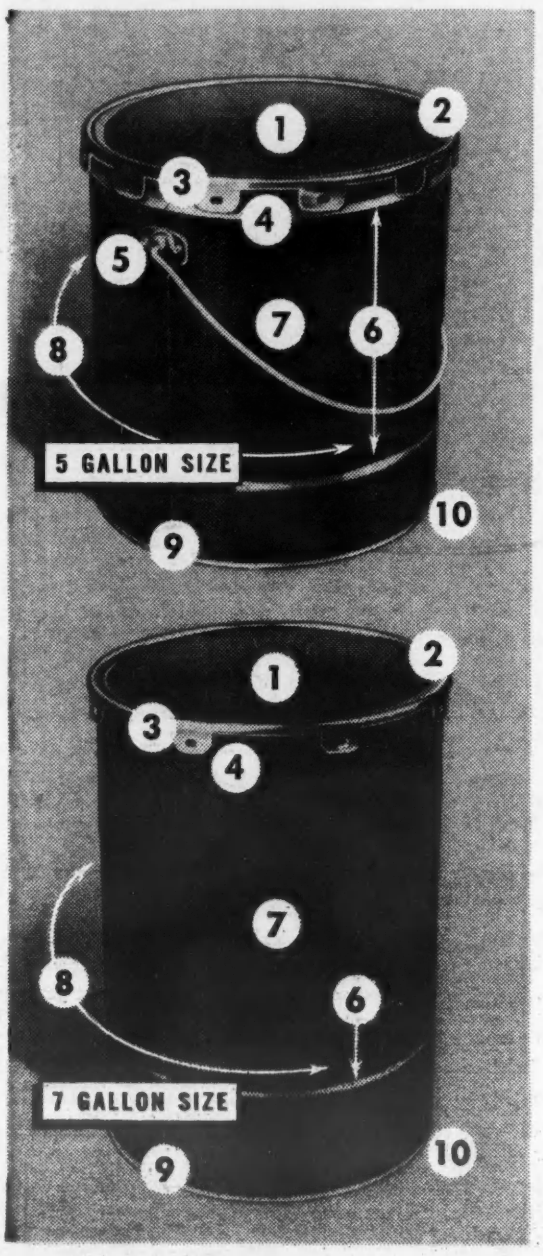
Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., works lb. .14 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., works lb. .15 - .18
1,000 lbs., works lb. .17 - —
100 lbs., works lb. .20 - —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .13 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ .13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, ebys lb. .51 - .53
Paranitraniliin, kgs., works lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .30 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .28 - .29
Paraphenylenediamine, crude, dms., works lb. .77 - —
redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
technical, refined, dms., same basis lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Parathion, tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. 70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - —
Paretra brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs lb. .38 - .40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .40 - .45
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton.61.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.42 - 1.43
Penicillin, amorphous, calcium, USP, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,-000 unit lots.100,000 units. .04 - .05¼
Sodium, USP, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .09½- —
200,000 units vl. .14 - —
500,000 units vl. .29 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .56 - —
crystalline, potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .34 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .67½- —
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,-000, unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- .05¾
Procaine, regular or pulverized, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,-000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .05¼- .06¼
sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .35 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .68½- —
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,-000 unit lots 100,000 units. .05¼- .06¼
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - .33
DI and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3 gal. .10½- .11¼
Pepper, black, bgs lb. 1.28 - 1.30
Dec. arrival, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.26
Dec.-Jan. shipment, bgs lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Red, Carolina, futures lb. .50 - .51
Hontaka, ogs. lb. .65 Nom.
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .18 Nom.
Mombasa chillies, bgs lb. .38 - .39
Niger, capsicum, bgs lb. .38 Nom.
birdseye, bgs. lb. .65 Nom.
White, bgs., futures lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .50 - .70
imported, bls lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12¾- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Cream, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —

Check these 10 Continental features

before you buy pails for dry and viscous products



√ (1) Circular panel in cover gives greater rigidity and allows firm stacking of filled pails.

√ (2) Cover has deep gasket groove and full skirt — provides sure seal and if desired, permits use of a gasket.

√ (3) Lugs on cover are full length with punched slots — giving safer sealing and easier opening. Shipping tags can be attached through slot.

√ (4) A small embossment over each lug prevents jamming and sticking of covers during shipment or in storage.

√ (5) Ears on 5 gallon size are rigidly riveted to body and doped to prevent leakage. Pail has a heavy wire bail.

√ (6) Outward bead near top (5 gal.) and inward bead near bottom give a stronger, more rigid body.

√ (7) Pails are made of 28 gauge cold rolled steel throughout. Bodies are made of 2 panels, press locked and doped — insuring a sturdy, tight container.

√ (8) Both front and back panel of body can be attractively lithographed with sales message.

√ (9) Bottom is compound lined and has a 5 thickness seam, adding strength to pail.

√ (10) Bottom bead prevents pails from jamming too tightly when nested in shipment and storage.

Add up these ten Continental features and you have a high quality flaring pail, perfectly suited for packaging either dry or viscous products. Made in both 5 and 7 gallon sizes, Continental flaring pails serve as strong, protective containers for your products, yet they are light and easy to handle. They nest snugly—save storage space and freight costs (5,000 to 8,000 per 40' car). And to top it off, they can be attractively lithographed with your sales message to make your product stand out wherever they are displayed.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

100 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
snow, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
soft, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., same bams	lb.	.07½-	—
Yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.25 -	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.45 -	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42 -	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08 -	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28 -	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23 -	2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.40 -	—
Upper field	bbl.	2.70 -	3.40
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65 -	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38 -	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23 -	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23 -	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10 -	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28 -	2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 -	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 -	—
40°-75°C., 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 -	—
90°-160° C. ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco	gal.	.57 -	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.40 -	1.55
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.80 -	2.10
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.40 -	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.08 -	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.13 -	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.03 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.03 -	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	2.08 -	2.10
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.08 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.08 -	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.13 -	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.105 -	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.03 -	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.081 -	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0875-	.09
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.0675-	—
No. 3	gal.	.06375-	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.036 -	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.075 -	.07875
No. 1, straw	lb.	.075 -	.07875
No. 2, straw	gal.	.06625-	.085
range	gal.	.07375-	.0875
Pennsylvania, No. 2	gal.	.0925-	.095
No. 2	gal.	.09 -	.0925
No. 3	gal.	.0875-	.09
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147 -	—
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158 -	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125-	—
toluol-type, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11125-	.11375
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152 -	—
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152 -	—
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142 -	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142 -	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152 -	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.09875-	.10375
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175 -	—
Boston	gal.	.16 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165 -	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.15 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.197 -	—
Detroit	gal.	.214 -	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.182 -	—
Newark	gal.	.15 -	—
New York	gal.	.15 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175 -	—
Providence	gal.	.165 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.18 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.19 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.19 -	—
Washington, D. C	gal.	.175 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10375-	—
tankwagons, St. Louis	gal.	.19 -	—
Newark	gal.	.15 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.197 -	—
Detroit	gal.	.214 -	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 -	—
high-flash, 140°F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13 -	.145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal	gal.	.20 -	.21
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.19½-	.24
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.23½-	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.26½-	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.19½-	.24¼
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.19½-	.26½
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½-	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.19½-	—
36° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.19½-	—
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.25½-	.27
360-480 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.19½-	—
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147 -	—
Portland, Ore.	gal	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks,	gal.	15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	11375
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.207 -	—
Detroit	gal.	.224 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.209 -	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.207 -	—
Newark	gal.	.165 -	—
New York	gal.	.165 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.185 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.90 -	—

Petroleum solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	1.52 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.15	—
Group 3 tanks	gal.	.10375-	.11375
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157 -	.193
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10375-	.10875
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.10	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.16	—
Chicago	gal.	.197 -	—
Detroit	gal.	.214 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.199 -	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.197 -	—
Newark	gal.	.15 -	—
New York	gal.	.15 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.19 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.19 -	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content,, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1715-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1750-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1525-	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1365-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1400-	—
tanks, works	lb	.1175-	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb	4.00	4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.00	4.10
Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.1275-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1350-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1100-	—
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1275-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1350-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1100-	—
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	.14¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1425-	.1500
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1250-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs	lb.	1.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.02	1.07
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works	lb.	.44	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.35	2.65
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.75
Phenylacetamide, dms., works,	lb.		
lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	30.00	37.50
Phenyldiethanoamine, dms., cl., works	lb.	.35½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36½-	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.68½-	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.45	2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lbs.	3.75	6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.50	3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	5.00	5.07
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works.	lb.	1.58	1.60
Phlororglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works	lb.	13.75	-15.75
commercial fib. dms., works	lb.	4.50	- 7.00
tech., fib., dms., works	lb.	10.00	-10.75

Petrolatum, USP, White—Phosphorus

Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.20½-	—
10-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine	long ton.	3.755 -	—
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.155 -	—
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.805 -	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.805 -	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.905 -	—
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton	4.93 -	—
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton	5.28 -	—
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton	5.83 -	—
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations			
Tennessee, brown run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5	long ton.	6.45 -	—
30-29% P_2O_5	long ton.	7.21 -	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs	lb.	.33	.36
tins, export	lb	.34	.37
Yellow, cns.	lb.	.30 -	.37
dms. c l	lb.	.26 -	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.12 -	.15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., dms., work	lb.	.12 -	.13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	.14

. . . USE Emery Oleic Acids . . .

a NEW High in Quality at Less than Pre-War Prices!

Lowest Unsaponifiable Content (All Grades)

Current production of all Emery oleic acids are higher in saponifiable content (lower unsaponifiable) than ever before, more reactive material per pound or per dollar.

Highest Color Stability

The unique stability of all Emersol Elaines is reflected in a similar stability in most products made from them. This will be noted in less darkening of original color under conditions of reacting or compounding, less tendency for finished product to oxidize or become rancid.

High Oxidation Resistance (Mackey Test)

All Emery Oleic Acids resist oxidation as indicated by their performance in the Mackey test. While Emersol 233 LL Elaine excels, regular grades are substantially better than competitive products.

Highest Oleic Content (No Rosin Acids)

Emersol 233 LL Elaine, the latest addition to Emery's oleic acids has been manufactured for those uses requiring minimum amounts of poly-unsaturated fatty acids. Emersol 233 contains in excess of 90% mono-unsaturated fatty acids.

	Titre	*Color Lovibond*	*Unsaponifiable*
Emersol 210 Elaine	8-11°C	30/8.0-1"	2.5%* max.
Emersol 211 Elaine	3-5°C	30/8.0-1"	2.5%* max.
Emersol 220 Elaine	8-11°C	15/1.5-5¼"	1.5%* max.
Emersol 221 Elaine	3-5°C	15/1.5-5¼"	1.5%* max.
Emersol 233 LL Elaine	6-9°C	5.0/0.5-5¼"	1.5% max.

High Quality, Uniformity, Low Cost (Emersol Elaines)

**Former Unsap specifications for 210, 211—3.0%; for 220, 221—2.0% (233 is a new product)*

At the new low prices oleic acid becomes an indispensable raw material. Products made from or containing oleic acid which have always been superior in performance, are now replacing the less efficient and consequently, more expensive substitute.

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STEARIC ACID OLEIC ACID ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATTY ACIDS TWITCHELL PRODUCTS PLASTICIZERS

Phosphorus Sesquisulphide—Pyridin

Phosphorus sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
Picht leaves, bgs lb. .07 .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, USP, bots oz. 8.00 — —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .22½- .23
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South lb. .035 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine)
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, ums., ex whse. Epot 100 lbs. 6.00 —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .06 - .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)

Platinum metal, works oz.69.00 -72.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .13 - .14
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms lb.12.45 - —
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34 - —
special colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - .50
water-clear, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28 - —
Polystyrene in bgs. ½c. per lb. lower.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .68 - .70
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Dutch, bls lb. .15½- .15½
Polish, bgs. lb. .13½- .13¾
Turkish, bgs., futures lb. .13¾- .14
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works. 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works lb. .089 - —

Potash caustic, regular, liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. works lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .12⅞- .13⅛
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0855- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .30
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms. lb. .40½- .41½

Potassium cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glutonate, dms lb. .73 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. .90 .93
Iodide, dms lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms. lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¾- .22¾
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- .24
ex whse lb. .29 - —
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls lb. .21 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton.32.50 - —
indust, bulk, works ton.36.00 - —
NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .18½- —
powder, dms lb. .17 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .72
tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .13
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works ton.14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .50 - .53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs lb. .65 - .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs lb. .55 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.10 - 4.35
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. .12½- —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. E lb. .16½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more, works kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots, works lb.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .22 - .25
blonde, bgs lb. .19 .21
husks, bgs lb. .45 .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .45 .50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾ .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04
Italian, silk screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. 05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. 03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.10.75 -11.00
Liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 9.00 9.50
regular base, dms. works, gal. 8.90 9.40
(30 to 1) base, 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works.gal.13.30 - —
regular base, dms., works. gal.13.20 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .42 .44
powder, 1.3¼ pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .53 - .56
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works and frt. equald., c.l. gal. 2.00 2.69
l.c.l. gal. 2.00 2.72

Real Brushing Ease...

You get real brushing ease in your quality flat wall paints when they're made with the new AROFLAT 3010.

And you get all the other advantages of alkyd vehicles, too — because AROFLAT 3010 is a pure long oil alkyd resin — *the first* specifically developed for use as the single vehicle for quality flat wall paints.

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ALSO GIVES YOU REALLY OUTSTANDING

- color retention
- reduction in tendency to show flashes
- hold-out
- washability
- pigment suspension

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Branches in all Principal Cities

Pyridin, refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	-	.79½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	-	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79½	-	—
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots	gram.	.55	-	—
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. All ports.	long ton	6.00	-	—
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).				
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00	-	11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	-	—
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00	-	—
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton	9.50		—
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	-	12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	10.00	-	10.50

Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17	-	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.14	-	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.14	-	—
mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.12	-	—
white, china, ivory, cs., works	lb.	.17	-	—
dense, cs., works	lb.	.17	-	—
translucent, pastels, cs., works	lb.	.17		
transparent, colorless, cs., works	lb.	.19	-	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	-	—
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.15	-	—
mixed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.14	-	—
white, cs., works	lb.	.17	-	—
USP, bots., dlvd	lb.	9.54	-	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.08		.09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.16½	Nom.	
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08½	Nom.	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07¾	Nom.	
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.09	-	—
powd., 70% tannin, ogs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	Nom.	
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis	lb.	.06 5/16		

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.14	-	.15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.33½	-	—
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	-	—
solid, bxs	lb.	.28	-	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots	flask.	71.00	-	—
smaller lots	lb.	73.00	-	75.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	.90	-	1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.90	-	—
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.85	-	—
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	1.25	-	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.70	-	—
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.51	-	—
Dihydrochloride, USP	oz.	.70	-	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.75	-	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.63	-	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	lb.	.63	-	—
Quinine phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.76	-	—
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66	-	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.56½	-	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.	lb.	.68	-	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50¾		.54½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	-	.55
tanks	lb.	.50		.51

R

Rft salt, paste, dry basis, dms.	lb	.70		.75
Raspberries, dried, bbls.	lb.	1.90	-	2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.45	-	2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.35		—
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.20		—
maroon, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.45		1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.30		—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.25		—
orange red, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.15	-	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).				
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).				
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)				
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	-	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.11¼	-	11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs	lb.	.11½	-	.11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis	lb.	.05¼	-	.09¼
special, high color, all shades	lb.	1.00	-	—
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.05	-	—
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb	.80	-	—
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	-	—
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works	lb.	.40	-	.43
toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35		1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	-	—
regular, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	-	—
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	-	—
MNPT toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25		—

Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.00	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb	2.02	-	—
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½		.02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).				
Persian gulf, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾		.07
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.85		.88
chlorinated, kgs	lb.	.95		1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	.80	-	—
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner)				
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works	lb.	4.45		—
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.20		.25
Purple lake, kgs	lb.	1.35	-	—
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.25	-	.28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½		05¾
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	-	.06
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½	-	—
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¼	-	05½
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	-	05¾
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06¼		—
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works	lb.	1.35	-	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½	-	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½	-	.25
Venetian, bbls., ogs., works	lb.	.0350	-	—
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0360	-	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0410	-	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.0440	-	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0465	-	—
40%, bgs., works	lb	.0490	-	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls	lb.	.32	-	—
Quicksilver, ctns	lb.	2.27		—
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	2.17		2.19
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls	lb.	.50	-	—
Rennin, NF	lb.	6.50	-	—
Resorcinol, industrial, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.63	-	—
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.74	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.75	-	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.50	-	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.70	-	—
Monoacetate, NF, dms	lb.	3.25		3.45
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.12	-	.14
Rhubarb root, whole, cs	lb.	.90	-	1.05
powd., bbls	lb.	1.00	-	1.20
Riboflavin, USP, bots	kilo.	125.00	-	—
Readily soluble, bots	kilo.	125.00	-	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga	lb.	.79	-	—
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.28¼	-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.29	-	.30
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb	.20	-	.24
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb	1.55		1.65
Leaves, French, bls	lb.	.12	-	.17
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.06	-	.06½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08	-	.08½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).				
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	-	—
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	-	—
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.61	-	—
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.61	-	—
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.61	-	—
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.61	-	—
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.61	-	—
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.73	-	—
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.83	-	—
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works	lb.	20.00	-	—
tech., works	lb.	16.50	-	—
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	36.00	-	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	43.00	-	—
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.35	-	.40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms	gram.	.06	-	.07½
5 kilos, fib. dms	gram.	.06	-	.07½
smaller lots, fib. dms	gram.	.06½		.08

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.45		.50
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.26		.27
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.50		—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60		1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.55		—
smaller lots	lb.	1.65		1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls	lb.	.80	-	.85
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	.95		1.00
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	17.00		18.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	.68		.75

Pyridin, Refined—Savory

Sage, Cyprus, bales	lb.	.08	-	.09
Dalmatian, bls	lb.	.42		Nom.
Greek, fancy, bls	lb.	.08	-	.09
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08	-	.09
Syrian, bgs	lb	.21		Nom.
Sago flour, bgs	lb.	.05	-	.05¼
Saligenin, ctns., works	lb.	14.00		25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.00		—
fib. dms	lb	1.02		1.03
powdered salol 10c higher				
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.98	-	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.19	-	1.22
paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	.88	-	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs	1.09		1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l	100 lbs.	.98	-	1.00
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd.	100 lbs.	1.20		1.32
USP, dms	lb.	.21		—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	22.00		24.00
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	13.90	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.15		14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.25	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50		11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.25	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50		12.00
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.15¾	-	.17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs.,	lb.	.65	-	.66
powd., dms.	lb.	.75	-	.76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots	oz.	4.75		5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns.	kilo.	No stocks.		
Saponin No. 1, cns	lb	2.45		—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.30	-	.40
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.40	-	.45
Mexican, bls	lb.	.24	-	.30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.35	-	.40
select, bls	lb.	.50	-	.55
Savory, French, bls	lb.	.14	-	.15
Spanish, bls	lb.	.14		.14½

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Saw Palmetto Berries—Sodium Phenolsulphonate

Saw palmetto berries, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns. ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. ..... lb 60 - 67
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 20.50 - 24.50
Hydrochloride, bots ..... oz 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs ..... lb. .25¾ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .26¼ - —
dms., 100 lbs. or less ..... lb. .27¼ - .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots ..... lb. 2.10 —
cs., 1,000-lb lots ..... lb. 2.00 —
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls ..... lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs ..... lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls ..... lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. ..... lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat ..... lb. .16½ - .17
Chinese, white, nat., bgs ..... lb. .12 - .13
hulled, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .20
Nicaragua, hulled ..... lb. .22 - .25
Salvadorean ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, yellow ..... lb. .14½ - .15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .61½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .62 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .64 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .71½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .72 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .74 - —

bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .58 - .59
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs ..... lb. .57 - .58
TN, bgs., 10 bgs ..... lb. .54 - .55

Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.

Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll. works ton. 20.00 - 30.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½ - .20⅛
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... oz. .73¼ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,2500-oz. lots. ..... oz. .66¾ - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .67 - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .67¼ - —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .67½ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots ..... oz. .46¾ - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .48 - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .48¾ - —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .49 - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .93 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. ..... lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 20.00 - 60.00
Sloe berries, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .35
Smalt, black, ctns ..... lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns ..... lb. .12 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Soapbark, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls. ..... lb. .22 - .26
cut, foreign, bbls ..... lb. .23 - .26
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .27 - .29
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis ..... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis ..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse ..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms ..... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works ..... lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works ..... lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works ..... lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots ..... lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1 30 - 1.65
Sodium aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more bgs. ..... 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works ..... lb. .13¼ - .14¼
solution, dms., works ..... gal. .70 - 1.00
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11⅝ - .11⅞
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more ..... lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more ..... lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¼ - .10⅝
Sodium bichromate, tn bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works ..... lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms. ..... lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, dms ..... lb. .05¾ - .06½
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08¼
powd., kgs., works. ..... lb. .09 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works ..... lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .21 - .22
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .11⅜ - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls ..... lb. .21½ - —
dms. ..... lb. .22½ - .26⅛
USP XIII, gran., bbls ..... lb. .28 - —
dms. ..... lb. .29 - .33

Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms. ..... lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works ..... lb. .11½ - .12½
anhydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .14 - .15⅛
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾ - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works. ..... lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works ..... lb. 12.00 - 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works ..... lb. 16.50 - 21.00
tribasic, tons ..... lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys ..... lb. 96 - 1.06
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21½ - .22
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms ..... lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dm. ..... lb. .85 - .88
Hypophosphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —

Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.

USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars ..... lb. 2.47 - 2.66
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .18¾ - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12½ - .15
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb .13 - .15¾
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 118.00 - 123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ..... ton. 184.50 - —

Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.

Metal, dms., works ..... lb. .18½ - —
Metanilate, bgs. ..... lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works ..... lb. .51½ - .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ..... ton. 51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton. 48.00 - —
USP, dms ..... lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports ..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 8.90 - 11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works ..... lb. .09½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works ..... lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 8.05 - 9.60
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. ..... lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis, ... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. 18¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 19¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss ..... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb 18½ - .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran. dms. ..... lb. .38 - .39
powd., dms. ..... lb. .41 - .42

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In products that must resist chemical and abrasive action, Marvinol fortifies against oils, acids, wear, tear.

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MANUFACTURERS OF: Dependable Martin 2-0-2 airliners • Advanced military aircraft • Revolutionary rockets and missiles • Electronic fire control systems • Versatile Marvinol resins (Martin Chemicals Div.) • **DEVELOPERS OF:** Mareng fuel tanks (licensed to U. S. Rubber Co.) • Stratovision aerial rebroadcasting (in conjunction with Westinghouse Electric Corp.) • Honeycomb construction material (licensed to U. S. Plywood Corp.) • New type hydraulic automotive and aircraft brake • Permanent fabric flameproofing • **LEADERS IN RESEARCH** to guard the peace, build better living in far-reaching fields.

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
USP, dried, powd., dms., works..lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, cms.....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, trub'd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks works .....ton.16.00 -17.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks works .....ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works.. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .532 - .597
Stearate, tech., bbls., works....lb. .40 - —
USP, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .20 - .23
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls.....lb. .15½- .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd. bbls., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
Sulphite, crystals, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works..ton.95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.20 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymetnylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works... lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis ..lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works..gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works ..gal. .25 - .3235
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .25 - —
150° F. flash, tanks, same basis. gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
ton lots, works .....lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .24¼- —
less ton lots, works....lb. .25 - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .17¾- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .15¾- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.58.50 -59.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,- 000 lbs., works..lb. .18 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .18¼- —
smaller lots, works....lb. .18½- .22
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .0605- —
Sparteine sulphate, cms.....oz. 1.00 - 2.95
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls. .....lb 40 45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. 01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb 05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .33 38
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes..lb. 1.50 1.60
White, bls. .....lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .18

St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works .....lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.37 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.72 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.52 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.48 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.83 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.63 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0639- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0735- —
Rice, bgs. .....lb. .11½- —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0618- .0625
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. .....lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lo. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials..gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials .....gram. .64 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms .....lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Strophanthin, NF, bots.....oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .53 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works...lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb10.25 -10.75
free flowing crystals, dms., works..lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works. lb.10.40 -10.90
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works. lb. 4.50 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb.10.25 -10.75
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works. lb.10.40 -10.90
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb.12.00 -12.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.50

Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.89
free flowing crystals, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works. lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract. long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export. long ton.22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.36
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs...lb. .27 - .29
refined, flour, tight refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
Flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —

TITANOX
PIGMENTS
SERVE THE FOLLOWING FIELDS:

PAINT
PAPER
RUBBER
FLOOR COVERINGS
COATED FABRICS
PLASTICS
TEXTILE
CERAMICS
VITREOUS ENAMEL
GLASS
WELDING ROD
INK
LEATHER
BUILDING MATERIALS

5 TYPES of FLOOR COVERING Improved with just 2 GRADES of TITANOX

FELT BASE-PRINT PAINTS TITANOX-RCHT (30% rutile titanium dioxide — 70% calcium sulfate anhydrite) provides clear bright tints, proper consistency and adequate hiding economically for finish paints.

LINOLEUM TITANOX-RA (rutile titanium dioxide) is preferred because its great tinting strength overcomes the darkness of linoleum cement, wood flour and cork.

ASPHALT TILE TITANOX-RA affords the maximum whiteness, brightness, opacity and color stability necessary to mask the dark color of the asphalt binder.

RUBBER TILE TITANOX-RA is the first choice for lightly pigmented stocks because it minimizes after-yellowing and provides maximum whiteness, brightness and opacity at low loadings. On the other hand, for heavily loaded stocks, TITANOX-RCHT affords maximum whiteness, brightness and opacity economically.

PLASTIC TILE TITANOX-RA gives the greatest brightness and opacity to lightly loaded vinyl plastics. For heavily loaded plastics, TITANOX-RCHT is desirable for efficiency and economy.

Our Technical Service Laboratory is available to help you with your pigmentation problems in floor coverings. Write or phone our nearest office. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Ill.; 2600 South Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles 22, Calif. Branches in all other principal cities.

7606

® TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Sulphur Dioxide—Tripentaerythritol

Sulphur dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sumac bark, 28% grd., bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25% lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25% lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.67.00 -68.00
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .76 .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bus lb. 1.50 - 1.70

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Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
Talc, dom., fibrous, 98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .05¼- —
fancy, loose, same basis lb. .06½- —
special, loose, same basis lb. .06 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms. lb. .06 - .06⅛
50%, dms. lb. .08¼- .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg.10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon, bulk unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon. 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .08 - .08¼
low, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex docs U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .46 - —
dms. lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .33 - .60
Terpinolene, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, ens., dms. lb. .60 - 1.03
prime, ens., dms lb. .55 - .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone propionate, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, ens., dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb.13.00 -15.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs. lb. 5.00 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
with sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Theophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .34 - .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .8235- .8325
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .68 - —
Metal, R.F.C. lb. .95 - —
Straits lb. .95 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. .95 - .96
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .9342- .9540
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .56 - .57
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, ens., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. nil - .08¾

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 53-gal. dms lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, ens., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.80
Toluene (see Toluol)
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .21½- —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .20¼- —
Chicago district gal. .23½- —
Cleveland district gal. .23 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .23½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .22 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .20 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .20 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .21½- —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .25 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .20½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .24½- —
Woodward, Ala gal. .20¼- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .23 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. 20¼- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va. gal. .25½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .25 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .95
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. lb. .20 - —
truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
less than tons, works lb. .26 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .35½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms. lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½- —
Zone 4 lb. .11 - —

Trichloroethylene, dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1¼c. higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —

Thicholine citrate work's prices equaled with N. Y., Phila., St. Louis, and Los Angeles.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33½- .34
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 - —

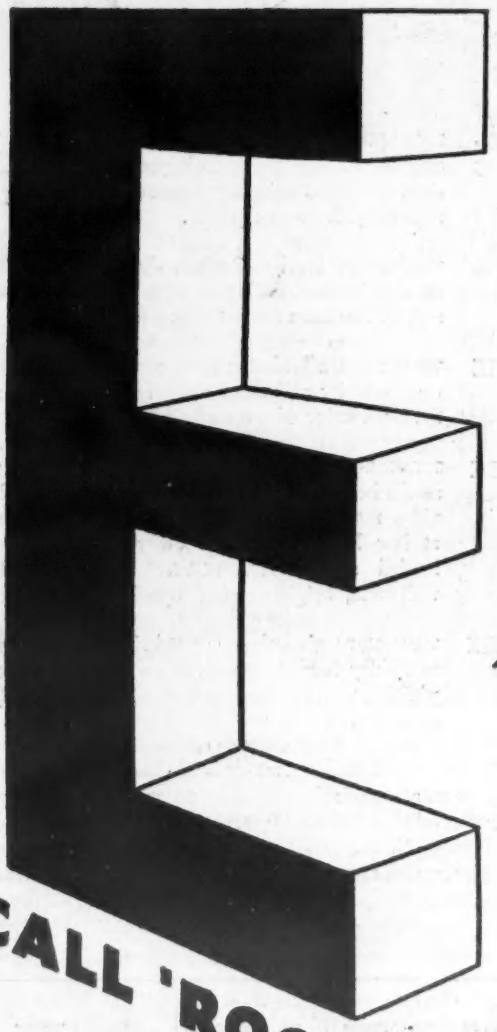
VITAMIN E ACETATE

(*dl*-alpha-Tocopherol Acetate—International Reference Standard)

VITAMIN E

(*dl*-alpha-TOCOPHEROL)

Stocked for immediate shipment



Make 'Roche' headquarters for:

Thiamine Riboflavin
Niacin Niacinamide Biotin
Ascorbic Acid a-Tocopherol
Pyridoxine Panthenol

'ROCHE'

PRICE AGAIN REDUCED

35¢/gram

(100 grams and over)

CALL 'ROCHE' FOR VITAMINS

VITAMIN DIVISION
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

NUTLEY 2-5000
NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY

In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0175 —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .016 —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .015 —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium pnosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works ..... lb. 2.30 - —
1:50, dms., works ..... lb. 4.25 - —
1:75, dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - —
1:100, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 4.75 —
Oxide, kgs., works ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs .... lb. .38 - .38½
Haitian, bgs. ..... lb. .11½ - .12
Jamaica, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Madras, bgs., futures ..... lb. .21 - .21½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ret. dms., East ..... gal. .23 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South .. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .41 - —
N. Y. whse ..... gal. .45 - —
tanks, works, South .... gal. .27½ - —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works .. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ..... gal. .56 - —
ex whse., NYC ..... gal. .64 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .34 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. ..... gram 1.15 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs ..... lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb .06½ —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .05 - —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 50 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east. ton. 94.00 - —
42% N, bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west. ton. 103.58 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ..... ton. 98.00 - —
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west. ton. 107.15 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va. ton. 125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. ton. 123.50 - —
37 grade, same basis ..... ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .10 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls .. lb. .45 - .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 22.50 -27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock .. ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 61.00 -62.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works .. lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
whole, tins ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb 4.00 —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.05 —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots .. .... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½ - .17½
5-gal. cns., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works .... lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units, mill. units. .025 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 - —
less than 1 billion USP units .. mill. units. .035 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots., cns., dms., 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm . 1,000,000 units. .28 - .33
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm .. 1,000,000 units. .30 - .34
451,000 to 750,000 A units per gm .. 1,000,000 units. .33 - .37
751,000 or more A units per gm .. 1,000,000 units. .35 - .39

Minimum prices on natural Vitamin A acetate above prevail on quantities of five billion or more A units; the maximum of the above price range prevails on quantities less than one-half billion A units.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm .. 1,000,000 units. .43 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .43 - —
D_2 (see Calciferol).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls ..... lb. 1.50 1.75
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .55 .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock .. ton. 65.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 -63.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works .. lb. .04¾ - .05
tanks, works ..... lb. .04¼ - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra .. lb. .06¾ - —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra .. lb. .06¾ - —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot ..... lb. .50 - .55
Wax, bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs .. lb. .64 - .65
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .63 - .64
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .47
western hemisphere, bgs .. lb. .47 - .52
refined, yellow, bricks, cs .... lb. .56 - .57
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .55 - .56
Candelilla, crude ..... lb. .46 - .47
refined, bgs ..... lb. .49 - .50
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs. ton lots .. lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .85 .86
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .83 - .84
refined, bgs., ton lots .... lb. .88 - .89
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots .. lb. 1.14 - 1.15
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.12 - 1.13
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .74 - .76
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p. ASTN, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .14½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom. black ref ..... lb. .31 - .32
raw ..... lb. .25 - .25½
Bohemian, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .19½
German, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .21
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots, lb. .76 - .77
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .32 - .33
cake, cs. ..... lb. .33 - .34
Sugar cane, crude, imp. bgs .. lb. .35 - .37
refined, dom., slabs, works .. lb. .60 - .65
imp. bags, N.Y. ..... lb. .41 - .43
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ..... lb. .13 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works .. ton. 6.50 -15.00

Triphenyl Phosphate—Xylenol

Whiting limestone, wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ..... whse. ton. 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton. 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls. lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls ..... lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .13½ - .16
rossed, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
Wild indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .20 - .25
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East .. ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis .. ton. 40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .14
Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45

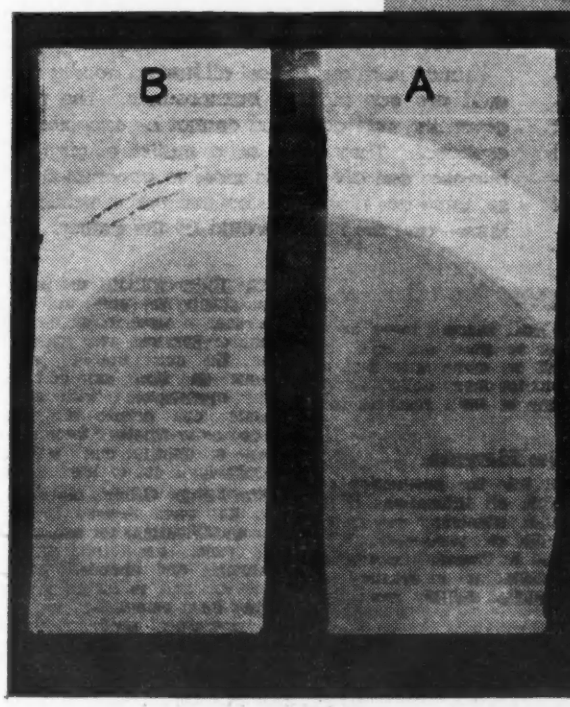
X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5° 7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald .... lb. .24 - —

—Continued on page 60

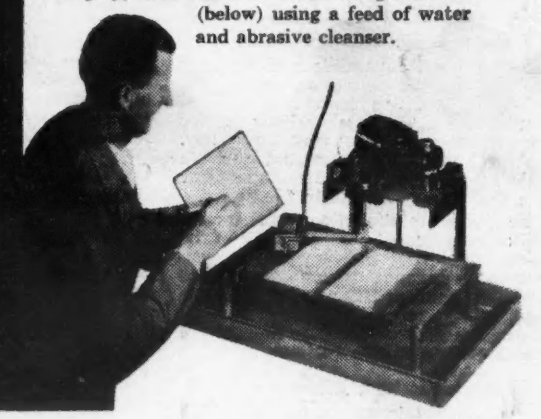
In Floor, Porch and Deck Enamels Add More SCRUB RESISTANCE with... ALBALITH-73

(THE WATER-REPELLENT LITHOPONE)



A change of pigment alone made this difference (left) in scrub resistance of a gray, phenolic, porch-and-deck enamel. White pigment in Paint A is Albalith-73; Paint B contains an equal volume of a softer-drying white pigment.

The films were applied at equal thickness on glass by a spreader, allowed to dry thoroughly, then tested on a scrubbing machine (below) using a feed of water and abrasive cleanser.



Ever notice the difference in scrub-resistance properties of white hiding pigments?

Some have physical and chemical characteristics that promote the formation of dense, tough films with good through-dry . . . features that help paints stand up under heavy scrubbing.

Albalith-73 is like that. Both its lithopone base and its water-repellent treatment impart better scrub-resistance than do softer-drying, untreated pigments.

Albalith-73 also provides fast mixing, better suspension, less color floating, good tint retention and improved abrasion resistance.

Take advantage of these properties of Albalith-73 in your floor, porch and deck enamels.

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

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Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
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Basic Concepts Needed

"The 'gradual downturn' in the nation's economic activity probably will continue through 1950, causing some drop in employment and contributing to a further big slump in farm income." Thus spake the United States Department of Agriculture, October 30.

"The present high level of industrial activity will continue for a long time. Fear of war and the necessity for maintaining a state of preparedness have been largely responsible for the prosperity of recent years. The boom will continue." That was the opinion of a nationally known economist, expressed October 31.

To reverse the old adage:—You takes your choice—and you pays your money.

Both views cannot be right. Industrial activity has been falling off for a number of months. Fear of war and necessity of preparedness are not so potent as influences as some seem to believe. If they were, there would have been no coal strike and no steel strike; there would have been larger congressional appropriations for defense.

If industrial activity and economic adequacy in this country must depend on fear of war and necessity of preparedness, the national economy is on a most unstable basis. There is every necessity, therefore, to dispel that assumption and to construct and instil a concept of economic relationships which will make for normal industrial activity and optimum business functioning. It is most desirable and very necessary that everybody be enabled to know what determines and influences economic stability. Most of the factors popularly advanced and accepted in that connection are of but temporary or minor influence. The popular evaluation of all things economic is not logical, as was well shown by the recent survey results which put the automotive industry far above agriculture and the food industry in basic importance.

Industrial activity and economic adequacy are going to be exactly what they are made. The question is:—Who is going to determine their pattern and how is it going to be applied? It is everywhere evident that the patterns and the processes of yesterday do not meet today's requirements. They must be changed. They will be changed. They are being changed. The inescapable necessity demands a better defined role for business in the changing and a better correlation with the role of government.

Hand in Hand Is Better

The relations of business and government under the ideology of free enterprise are such that government must, in certain conditions, lay its hands upon business. The scope of that necessity and the manner in which it should be handled are broadly controversial matters. In large part, this arises from the innate reluctance of business to apply self-regulation and the extent to which the Federal laws make self-regulation difficult, if not impossible.

The inevitable relations of business and government are such that it is almost constantly necessary that business take a hand in government—generally for corrective purposes. This is a much neglected business role. Not that it is an idle one; but rather that its proper performance gets far too little attention.

Of course, the best relationship of business and government under a democratically supervised free enterprise would be that, in all things in which they have a part, they go hand in hand. Business and government now go hand in hand—but mostly in syndicalistic blocs. And that is one reason why government by and large is inclined to keep its hand behind its back to many proffers of comity—it suspects narrow selfish motives. It also knows full well that such motives underlie many, if not most, of the beneficent proposals put out by those who need votes.

Human relations almost all have a goodly measure of *quid pro quo* in their backgrounds. The relations of governing and governed cannot be expected to be exceptional. They must be a matter of give and take. Business can give much more to government. If it did so, there are reasons to believe that it would get much more—and the nation would be the gainer.

OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Economic Progression

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

What is the true accomplishment of our economy when its 1948 position is compared with the previous peak reached in 1929 and with the long term trend?

Obviously not valid is a comparison of unadjusted national incomes—83.5 and 226 billions, respectively, for the years 1929 and 1948. Adjusting for prices and for population, the following figures are obtained:—

(1) National income 1929, price adjusted, 144.6 billion. (Prices, 1929—95.3; 1948—165.1).

(2) Adjusted for prices and population, 174.4 billion. (Population, 1929—121,526,000; 1948—146,571,000).

This, of course, is a rough approximation, but on a unit basis we probably are a good 25 percent above our previous peak, this gain being additional to a 20 percent attributable to population.

An exceedingly good picture indeed, until we consult the long-hairs who tell us that the period, approximating 1830-1929, national income increased at the rate of 4 percent compounded annually. Projecting on this basis, our national income 1929, adjusted only for prices, we should have reached 300 billion by this time. Unfortunately, this 4 percent figure appears in high-level Federal Reserve publications and of late seems to have penetrated the White House.

Given unimpeded access to the resources of a rich and undeveloped continent and with the mathematical progression starting from a low base, we, actually, achieved this rate through 1929. However, the rate of gain was slowing down considerably before that time and, need we be reminded, a 4 percent annual increase means a multiplication factor of 4 after thirty-five years and of 8 in slightly over fifty years. Such a progression, starting from a 226 billion base, shortly becomes a mathematical, as well as a physical impossibility; for example, in 175 years the multiplication factor reaches a mere 1,000.

We, indeed, find great opprobrium in the term, "mature economy"; but, in large measure, that is what we have. It would seem that the country soon will have to apply elementary mathematics to its planning activities and, also, to the returns it expects on investments.

Chicago FRED S. TRACY

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

mum. It is quite possible and entirely probable that the minimum under the Walsh-Healy act will be set at a level higher than the 75 cents an hour set for all industry under the wage-hour law. The Walsh-Healy act minimum for the chemical industry now is 50 cents an hour in the North and 40 cents in the South.

A new wage minimum for workers engaged on government contract work in the soap-manufacturing industry can be expected to be announced pretty soon. The department held hearings on the question of upping the minimum several months ago, and the determination is now before Secretary Tobin for his signature.

Small Business Tax Dilemma

The monopoly investigating committee of the house is being urged to direct its efforts at finding the reasons why small businesses sell out or the causes that restrict the growth of many small business instead of centering its work on ways and means of breaking up so-called big businesses.

The recommendation was made by W. W. Vandeveer, former president of Allied Oil Company, who parlayed a $30,000 capital investment twenty-three years ago into a $50,000,000 business in 1948 when he sold out to the Ashland Oil & Refining Company to provide some security for his dependents upon his death and to escape the dilemma of the tax laws.

He said that when he started in business a small business paid only 13 percent tax on net incomes over $2,000. Income taxes on personal income were at the same low levels. There was more incentive to start a small business and a greater opportunity for it to grow from earnings.

The picture is entirely different today. We now have graduated income taxes, graduated surtaxes and, during the war, excess profits taxes. Taxes on individual incomes have been doubled and doubled again. If these increased taxes on corporate and individual income leave anything for business to grow on, there is always section 102 to make sure that a business cannot put too many dollars away against a rainy day or built reserves for future growth.

Oil for Canadian Margarin

Canada has got into the production of margarin, and from all indications it is going to be a much welcomed new market for U. S. fats and oils producers. Virtually all oils used in Canada's margarin industry, which started up in January of this year, are imported mainly from the United States.

Starting from zero in January, Canada's margarin output rose rapidly to an average of 6,750,000 pounds a month for the March-September period. This is at the rate of 81,000,000 pounds a year, requiring about 65,000,000 pounds of refined fats and oils. Of the 5,685,000 pounds of various oils used in August, for example, 60.5 percent was cottonseed oil, and 23.1 percent was soybean oil. The remaining 16.4 percent was coconut oil, peanut oil, marine oils, palm oils, and oleo oil, in that order of dimishing importance.

Most of the technics and formulas in Canadian plants have been taken from the United States. Thus Canadian margarin is of the United States rather than the European type which contains large proportions of whale oil, peanut oil, and palm oil. As long as these formulas are used, oil from the United States can be expected to play an important role in Canadian production—so says Francis A. Flood, American agricultural attache at Ottawa.

Patent Office Service Improved

The Patent Office has provided businessmen with a new service that should prove helpful to them in seeking government protection of new marks. It is an index of pending applications for trademark registrations and will be available for public inspection.

The Index will list the pending applications stating the name and address of the applicant, a description of the mark, the goods or services with which the mark is used, the class number, and the serial number and filing date of the application. Thus businessmen with new marks to register can peruse the index and be guided as to whether their mark might infringe on another mark pending and save themselves a lot of later headaches.

The Patent Office's classification system also has been revised to provide three new classifications for trademarks on products which heretofore were classed as chemicals and chemical compositions or abrasives and polishing materials. Class 18 has been established for medicines and pharmaceutical preparations and class 51 for cosmetics and toilet preparations. Detergents and soaps which had been in class 4 as abrasives and polishing materials are now in class 52.

Farm Income Outlook Dim

Economists of the Department of Agriculture have performed their annual trick of predicting the future of agriculture in the year ahead and have come to the conclusion that the farmers are going to be worse off—financially speaking—in 1950 than in 1949.

They are looking for gross farm income to slump about 10 percent, and because production expenses will be only slightly lower than this year, the realized net income of the farmers will be down about 16 percent. Such a decline would bring net farm income about a third below its 1947 record high; but it would still be more than double its 1935-39 average.

Cash receipts at the end of this year are expected to be lower for all important crops except corn, cotton, sugar crops, and some fruits. The largest relative decline may be about 45 percent in the cost of flaxseed, due to reductions in both quantity and price. Wheat, soybeans and peanuts are each likely to be down about a fifth from last year; tobacco around 15 percent, and potatoes and other vegetables almost 10 percent.

For the Bookshelf

ORGANIC COATINGS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. By A. V. Blom, Ph.D. Cloth; xii +298 pages. New York: Elsevier Publishing Company. $6.

This book is a member of the Elsevier series on the chemistry, physics, and technology of high polymeric and allied substances. Its author was formerly head of the paint and varnish research station of the Swiss Institute for Testing Materials. He has documentated his treatise with much, previously unpublished, which derived from his work in that position. It is his endeavor to depict the situation resulting from the many revolutionary developments in the organic coatings industry which have brought it into close relationship with the plastics industry.

This endeavor starts with a presentation of the fundamentals of organic coatings—the concepts of colloids and the macromolecule, the role of volatile components and plasticizers, and the mechanism of film formation. Natural and synthetic film-forming materials are described in two consecutive chapters, the latter being carried up, or down, to the silicones. Processes of film formation, evaporative and congelative, are succinctly described—an interesting treatise on the replacing of organic solvents with aqueous emulsions is interpolated. The film aspects are concluded with an illuminative discussion of polymerization and other conversions for the formation of chemical films.

Pigments and their applications, along with their relations to vehicles, are treated in a plain, practical manner in a chapter which starts in ancient history but goes quite modern. The final chapter has to do with the properties of films and methods for their testing. In all the treatises there is an able, provocative presentation of theories and probabilities.

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—*Continued on page 10*

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Heavy Chemicals

Heavy chemical index declined to 217.7 last week, a new low level for the year. The index in the preceding week was 218.1 compared with the same figure a month ago and 226.7 for the corresponding week in 1948. Price declines were recorded in several tin based chemicals, including tin chloride anhydrous, tin oxide, tin sulphate and tin tetrachloride anhydrous. These downward revisions were all the result of lower producing costs occasioned by the recent decline in the metal. Zinc sulphate, flaked, prices were reduced by a producer. Prime western zinc was advanced slightly under improved buying for galvanizing use. Electrolytic copper was also higher with demand active.

Activity did not increase in the tin based chemicals, regardless of the lower prices made effective. It was stated that consumers are not impressed with the stability of the tin market. Improvement in shipments of caustic soda and soda ash noted in October has been carried over into the first week of November. No easement in the supply of chlorine in tankcars has taken place and the market position remained definitely tight. Copper sulphate sales were exceedingly small both for agriculture and industry. Nickel sulphate commanded a little more attention. Demand was sufficiently active to hold ammonium bicarbonate stocks down. There was no shortage of anhydrous ammonia, although it was stated that a continuance of the coal strike would force a reduction in output. All of the acids remained available for prompt shipment, with some pickup in demand for glacial acetic. Quicksilver prices were unchanged, with trading practically at a standstill.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 98.6 percent for the week ending October 29, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 99.0 in the preceding week, and 100.2 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Stocks have continued sufficient to meet demand although some concern was expressed over the outlook as a result of the coal strike. It was stated that consumers have shown some desire to build up inventories in view of a possible cutback in production.

Ammonia Bicarbonate — Buying movewell sustained through October and continued into November. Cracker bakeries have been the principal buyers. Demand expected to relax during the latter half of this month as it is believed inventories have been built up to cover the holiday period.

Ammoniac Sal—Supply position somewhat tighter in white granular although stocks have continued to meet requirements without difficulty. The principal demand has come from the dry-battery manufacturers.

Arsenic — Market situation quiet with the price of white powdered holding at the late decline to 5½c. for carlot shipments delivered. Importations in July totaled 579,000 pounds, down 41 percent from June receipts.

Production of arsenic in Canada in 1948 amounted to 579 tons, compared with 394 in 1947 and a peak record of 3,927 tons in 1942.

Carbon Bisulphide—August production was placed at 28,210,999 pounds, compared with 27,939,702 in July and 33,399,130 pounds in August last year.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Buyers have not experienced difficulty in securing supplies of this material. August production was higher than July at 16,813,520 pounds, against 14,020,181 in the preceding month. Output in August, 1948, was 17,798,101 pounds. Exports for the first seven months this year were 2,562,000 pounds compared with 2,997,000 for the corresponding period in 1948.

Chlorine—Supply situation for tankcars has continued tight with demand active and a tendency to increase. Short shipments are still being made and there is no indication of an easement in stocks at the present time. Some cylinder material is available but the season for these containers is over. It was stated that inquiry for use in chemicals and for paper-mill consumption has been sustained at a high level.

Copper Sulphate — No improvement in buying interest could be noted last week. Demand for agriculture and industry continued at a low level. Exports in July were down to 3,856,000 pounds a decline of 38 percent from June shipments of 6,715,000 pounds. Most of the July shipments were destined to Latin American countries. Panama received the largest amount—1,382,000 pounds.

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock—Material of a higher grade is now being offered. The producer names $45.00 per ton for 14½ percent phosphorus packed in paper bags, carlot shipments from works.

Glauber's Salt—Supply situation comfortable with consumers operating mostly for current wants. August production was higher than the preceding month. The total registered 12,762 tons for August, against 7,522 for July and 14,680 tons for August, 1948.

Nickel Sulphate — Consuming demand for plating use has shown gradual improvement over the past two weeks. While some producers have sold their output over the balance of the year, others are in a favorable position to take on additional business for prompt shipment. Prices have continued firm but unchanged.

Potash, Caustic—It was stated that soapmakers have continued to build up inventories of liquid and shipments have remained satisfactory over the turn of the month. The dry forms showed no unusual activity. Stocks have met requirements promptly.

Potassium Carbonate—Demand has not relaxed from the glass specialty plants and both calcined and hydrated have been taken in fair volume. It was stated that most of the material moving is for the manufacture of television tubes. The liquor has not commanded any unusual interest for textile use.

Potassium Chlorate—November production is now heavily under contract mostly to the match factories. Some material for December was available although it was stated that output for next month is rapidly being sold.

Salt Cake—Buying interest has shown no appreciable improvement from the kraft paper mills during the fourth quarter to date. Meanwhile, stocks have been increasing. Production of crude commercial in August amounted to 46,032 tons, compared with 34,654 in the preceding month and 52,613 tons in August, 1948. Bureau of Mines placed the amount of natural sodium sulphate sold or used by producers in the United States in 1948 at 265,862 tons, compared with 257,294 tons in 1947.

Soda Ash—Improvement in demand for shipments noted in October has been carried over into the current month and it was stated that production has been geared closer to requirements. There is no shortage at the present time and producers are still in a position to consider new business but the market situation shows considerable improvement over that recorded during the Summer months.

Soda, Caustic—Shipments have held the gain noted during the preceding month without materially affecting the supply position. Stocks have continued available for prompt shipment in all forms. The greatest improvement has been in liquid. Some foreign sales to China have lent color to the export market.

Sodium Chlorate—Contract shipments will account for most of November's movement. There is still a limited amount available for shipment late this month. A

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copper, electrolytic, ⅞c. per lb.
Zinc, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Tin chloride, anhydrous, .0065c. per lb.
oxide, 1c. per lb.
sulphate, .0058c. per lb.
tetrachloride, anhydrous, ½c. per lb.
Zinc sulphate, flaked, $1 per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
217.7	218.1	218.1	226.7

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
121.8	121.8	121.8	123.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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large export inquiry is in the market for Europe and is still unsatisfied. It was stated that several exporters had this inquiry which was said include Austria, Belgium, and Germany.

Sodium Nitrite—Sales showed improvement last week with inquiry more active from the meat packers. Stocks comfortable to meet requirements without difficulty.

Sodium Phosphate—August production of tribasic was increased. The total stood at 6,352 tons, against 5,372 in the preceding month and 6,172 in August 1948. Output of meta in August was 1,941 tons, compared with 1,940 in July and 2,905 tons in August last year. Production of tetra was 6,878 tons in August, against 4,837 in July and 6,623 tons in August 1948.

Sodium Sulphate—Production of refined anhydrous in August amounted to 9,477 tons, compared with 7,582 in the preceding month and 15,257 tons in August 1948.

Tin Chloride—Stannous anhydride was priced lower last week as a result of the late reduction in the metal. Drums were offered at .8235c. to .8335c. depending on size of order, f.o.b. the works.

Tin Oxide—Priced lower in sympathy with the metal. Barrels were listed at 95c. to 96c., depending upon quantity.

Tin Sulphate—Stannous in barrels was lower and listed at .9342c. per pound to .9542c., according to quantity f.o.b. the works.

Tin Tetrachloride—Also priced lower at 56c. to 57c. per pound for anhydrous in drums f.o.b. the works.

Zinc Sulphate—Flaked has been reduced $1 per 100 pounds to a basis of $4.50 by a producer for carlot shipments f.o.b. the works. There was no price revisions announced in either crystals or powdered. The market for the metal was quoted higher last week.

Acids

Acetic—Rayon mills are taking on more glacial although demand has not been sufficient to date to seriously pinch the supply. August production of synthetic amounted to 29,957,407 pounds, compared with 28,143,039 in the preceding month and 29,323,834 pounds in August 1948. The amount of recovered acid increased substantially in August. The total was 117,720,705 pounds, against 86,328,077 in July and 152,186,343 pounds in August last year. Production of natural in August was 1,680,294 pounds, compared with 1,554,548 in July and 2,301,867 pounds in August 1948. The movement of the lower strength commercial grades has shown no marked improvement. Stocks have continued ample to meet current requirements readily.

Butyric—Steady at 34½c. per pound in drums for carlots and 35c. in smaller quantities f.o.b. the works. Demand fair with stocks meeting requirements for flavoring and plastic uses without difficulty.

Chromic—Platers have continued to show interest in current requirements and it was stated that aggregate sales show some improvement. Supply situation remained favorable for prompt shipments.

Oxalic—Small lot sales have featured this market with stocks ample to meet requirements readily. Prices have shown no variation from former levels.

Phosphoric—Total production for August was higher at 109,949 tons including 63,861 tons made from phosphorus and 46,088 made from phosphate rock. Output in August was revised to a total of 101,682 tons and 102,961 tons were produced in August last year.

Sulphuric—Aside from a falling off in demand from the iron and steel industry, inquiry held at about the level noted in October. Stocks have remained sufficient to meet requirements in this area and prices have continued steady at the former range.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Production of primary aluminum declined 7 percent to 52,005 short tons in August, according to the Bureau of Mines. The average daily rate of production was at the lowest level in over a year, and August became the first month of 1949 in which output did not exceed the corresponding month of 1948. A general improvement in market conditions was noted during August, however, as shipments from reduction plants reached 57,403 tons and stocks began to decline.

Net imports of aluminum increased from 31 tons in July to 4,209 tons in August. Total imports from Canada gained 42 percent in August compared with July, and

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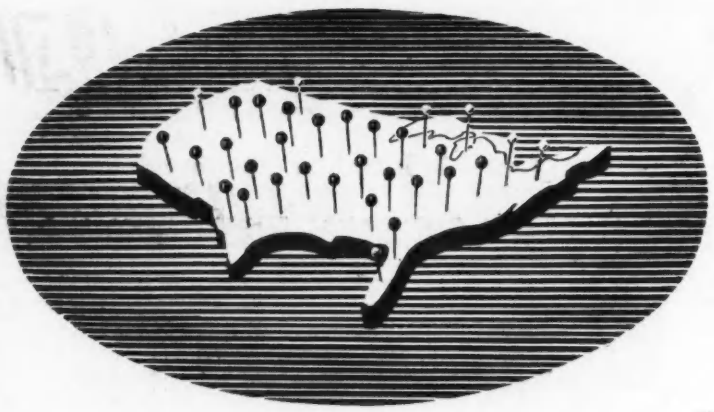
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Appointed by Dow

Arthur Smith jr., has been appointed director of public relations for the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. All public relations activities of the company's divisions and subsidiaries, including the former editorial service department, will be integrated under Mr. Smith's direction. L. H. Woodman, former director of editorial service, will supervise institutional publications and releases, and Eugene E. Perrin will supervise product promotion.

United States exports to all countries declined 48 percent. Shipments to Switzerland, the Benelux countries, and Pakistan showed the greatest decrease among the recipients of metal in crude form. Of the exports of semicrude aluminum, those to Netherlands Indies and Union of South Africa increased, but those to the Republic of the Philippines, Mexico, Venezuela, and Palestine were greatly reduced.

Brass Ingot—After following a downward trend for nine months production of brass ingot increased 50 percent to 14,686 tons in August, according to the Bureau of Mines. The largest increases in individual type were 1,841 tons in composition metal, 1,142 tons in leaded semi-red brass, and 560 tons in yellow brass ingot. As in July, ingot shipments were greater than output. The price of copper remained unchanged at 17.625 cents a pound but prices paid for copper and brass scrap increased fractions of a cent.

Copper—Buying interest has continued broad enough to hold November-December shipments relatively tight. Sales for December shipment have been heavy since the books opened early last week. It was estimated that October sales, including all deliveries, topped 130,000 tons. Electrolytic closed the week higher at 18½c. per pound, delivered, Valley basis.

Copper Scrap—Consumption of copper-base scrap by secondary smelters in August increased 2,986 tons or 21 percent to total 17,283 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Normally scrap consumption increases or decreases by about the same percentages as ingot production. One reason for the difference in percentage of increase in August was that the average grade of the scrap treated was 10 percent higher than in July. Consumption of low-grade scrap and residues decreased 45 percent in August whereas use of composition and yellow brass scrap increased 62 and 36 percent respectively. Another reason was that in August more of the scrap total was consumed in brass ingot and less in making refined copper, powder, chemicals and brass mill billets, than was the case in July. August receipts of scrap by these smelters were slightly greater than in July but stocks declined about a thousand tons.

Lead—Sales have shown gradual expansion since the turn of the month although it was stated that the volume is still below normal. The battery and cable makers were among the largest buyers last week. Prices were unchanged at 13c. per pound New York and 12.80c. at St. Louis.

The total consumption of primary, antimonial, and secondary lead in the United States in 1948 was 1,115,995 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Lead stocks (physical inventory) at primary smelters and refineries rose 113 percent during 1948, and consumers' inventories at the end of the year were 30 percent greater than on January 1.

Quicksilver — Demand did not improve last week and the market presented an exceedingly quiet condition. Suppliers

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named $71 for 100 flasks or over and $73 to $75 for smaller quantities.

San Francisco—The market continues on the dormant side here with very little inquiry and stocks still limited. Metal quoted at $75 per flask.

Silver—Market situation steady with demand active enough to hold prices firm. Silver bullion was priced at 73¼c. per ounce in the New York market at the close of the week.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Sept. 7, 1949—73¼c.	Sept. 20, 1949—64d.
Low	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42½d.

Zinc—Prime western was priced higher at 9¾c. a pound last week. The upward revision was the result of increased demand from galvanizers. The buying movement was said to be inspired by the break in the steel mill strike and the belief that an early settlement is in sight.

Hercules to Investigate Chemistry of Western Woods

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., plans construction of a pilot plant in Klamath Falls, Ore., for the study of the chemistry of western woods, the company has announced. It has purchased from the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company approximately fifty acres of land, on which are several small buildings, a power house, railroad sidings, fire lines and a water tower.

"The western woods contain a number of interesting organic chemicals. These include some of commercial value," said A. E. Forster, a director of Hercules, in making the announcement. "Some processing of the wood is necessary before research on the chemicals they contain can be carried on. Since Hercules has no facilities in the western states for this processing, it will be necessary to build a pilot-size unit in the west," Mr. Forster said.

Collyer on Munitions Board Contractual Relations Group

John L. Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has been named to the Munitions Board advisory committee on military-contractor relations. The committee has been established to improve the contractual relationship between the military services and their suppliers, according to the Munitions Board.

Trade Briefs

American Smelting & Refining Company has elected Devereux C. Josephs to its board of directors.

American Structural Products Company, a subsidiary of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, has appointed J. L. McLaughlin district manager in the New York area for "Insulux" glass block.

Harry H. Houston, II, former vice-president of the Brooks Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, Tenn., has joined the staff of Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology. He will work on research projects in the department of ceramics and minerals.

Sauchelli Elected Head Of Agricultural Chemists

Vincent Sauchelli, director of agricultural research of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, has been elected chairman of the division of fertilizer chemistry of the American Chemical Society, to succeed Dr. Jackson B. Hester, of the department of agricultural research of the Campbell Soup Company, Riverton, N. J.

V. Sauchelli

Dr. S. F. Thornton, director of chemical control and farm service of the F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va., was chosen divisional secretary. Elected to the division's executive committee, in addition to the officers and Dr. Hester, were: Dr. F. E. Bear, chairman of the soils department of Rutgers University; Dr. H. B. Siems, director of research, Swift & Co., and C. A. Butt, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation.

Traendly Joins McGraw-Hill

Wallace F. Traendly, vice-president and a director of the Reinhold Publishing Company, will join the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company as publisher of "Chemical Engineering" and "Food Industries" on November 15. He will succeed M. A. Williamson, vice-president, who will undertake a survey of company publishing policies.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Lower prices have been named for nicotine sulphate, and benzene hexachloride technical prices have been revised downward. This is the off season for domestic use of BHC and the market holds a competitive position. It was stated that export inquiries are reaching the market in good volume, however, and that considerable business has been placed for shipment to South American countries. The trade is looking for lower prices for lead arsenate but no announcement has been made to date.

Dried blood was priced lower in the New York market but remained unchanged at Chicago. Bone meal did not look as firm as a week ago and it is possible that prices could have been shaded on the feeding grade. Relaxation of demand from feeders and freer foreign arrivals have eased the market's supply condition.

Production of coke-oven ammonium sulphate has been cutback by the steel strike without causing any serious damage to fertilizer mixers during the mill shutdown. It is stated that most mixers are loaded with fertilizer which is moving unusually slow to dealers. Farmers are not discounting future wants and mixers as well as the producers of superphosphate are approaching the limit of their storage capacity. Potash producers have so far been able to adjust shipments of muriate so that production is finding a steady outlet.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Benzene hexachloride, technical, 12 percent gamma isomer, 6c. per lb.
Dried blood, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Nicotinic sulphate, $4.25 per 50-lb. drum and 75c. per 10-lb. tin.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Coke-oven sulphate production continued down. It was stated that while output has been seriously curtailed by the steel strike, demand has also slowed down from mixers owing to an accumulation of mixed fertilizer occasioned by the reluctance of farmers to discount Spring requirements. The major part of coke-oven production is said to be under contract but there is no urgency for shipments on the part of mixers. There is no shortage of converters' ammonium sulphate at the present time.

Bone Meal—Rather neglected by the feed trade last week. Former prices were still named although the market position did not appear as firm as noted in the preceding period.

Dried Blood—Priced lower in New York at $9 per unit of ammonia. Chicago was unchanged at $9.25. Trading continued light.

Fish Meal — Prices remained about steady for menhaden meal in the Baltimore area with buying interest slowed down to some extent.

The quantity of fish meal manufactured during August, by firms that normally produce 92 percent of the annual output, amounted to 29,458 tons—nearly 6,500 tons less than was produced August, 1948, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. During the first eight months of 1949, production of fish meal in these plants amounted to 115,018 tons, compared with 115,707 tons for the corresponding period in 1948. The yield of menhaden meal during the first eight months of this year was 73,226 tons and exceeded the record yield of 1948 by over 2,000 tons. During this period, Alaska produced 1,756 tons of herring meal and Maine 1,132 tons. There were 3,641 tons of sardine meal and 11,944 tons of mackerel and tuna meal also produced.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Production mostly under contract over the balance of the year at prices ranging from $3.50 to $3.60 per unit of ammonia for bulk at the works. One producer names $3.40 for January-February shipments.

Tankage—Relatively quiet with sellers naming $9 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago. Support from the feed trade was moderate.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Domestic demand for shipments has slowed down as a result of the over-taxed storage conditions at many acidulating plants. Tenders for the large inquiry for Japan will be opened on November 10. It is expected that at least 500,000 tons of rock will be required to meet this allotment.

Superphosphate—Refusal of farmers to take over stocks of normal superphosphate and mixed fertilizer is forcing producers to curtail output as their storage space is being exhausted. The situation is serious as cutback production now forecasts a shortage during the Spring months when material is required. During the war and up until this year consumer buying was well distributed over an eleven months' period. The present buying policy, it seems, has cut this period to approximately three months.

Potashes

Demand for shipments has shown no appreciable falling off to date. It is as-

—*Continued on page 86*

Phosphate Rock Production, Sales, Stocks: 1948

Total mined production of phosphate rock in the United States during 1948 totaled 9,388,160 long tons, an increase of more than 250,000 tons over the 1947 output. 9,110,989 tons, according to a recent report from the Bureau of Mines. Sales decreased sharply from 9,027,030 tons, valued at $46,638,837, in 1947 to 8,668,769 tons, valued at $50,501,593 sold or used by producers during 1948. Imports increased both in quantity and value, while exports were down over 600,000 tons and about $3,000,000 in value below 1947. Salient statistics of the phosphate rock industry in this country during 1948, as compared with 1947, are given in the following table:—

	1948			1947		
	Long tons		Value at mines	Long tons		Value at mines
	Rock	P_2O_5 content	Total	Rock	P_2O_5 content	Total
Production (mined)	9,388,160	3,035,108	[1]	9,110,989	2,938,432	[1]
Sold or used by producers—						
Florida—						
Land pebble	6,421,725	2,155,037	$37,070,381	6,314,077	2,108,702	$31,975,858
Soft rock	69,335	13,992	293,927	82,620	17,976	328,054
Hard rock	45,198	17,404	356,506	79,330	28,850	618,330
Total Florida	6,539,258	2,186,433	$37,732,894	6,482,027	2,155,528	$32,920,252
Tennessee[2]	1,307,507	369,612	8,231,251	[3]1,411,884	[3]399,583	[3]7,779,099
Idaho[4]	434,375	131,284	2,122,089	[3]845,045	[3]257,186	[3]4,077,885
Montana	248,883	78,421	1,720,254	236,229	74,713	[3]1,571,117
Wyoming	138,946	44,456	695,110	51,845	16,072	290,464
Total United States	8,668,769	2,810,206	$50,501,593	[3]9,027,030	[3]2,903,082	[3]46,638,837
Imports[5]	48,104	[1]	608,922	43,477	[1]	505,840
Exports[7]	1,016,792	[1]	8,144,298	1,644,723	[1]	[3]9,165,330
Apparent consumption[8]	7,700,081	[1]	[1]	[3]7,425,784	[1]	[1]
Stocks in producers[6] hands, Dec. 31—						
Florida	1,145,000	376,000	[1]	518,000	170,000	[1]
Tennessee[2,9]	582,000	159,000	[1]	403,000	112,000	[1]
Western States	92,000	28,000	[1]	[3]206,000	[3]60,000	[1]
Total stock	1,819,000	$63,000	[1]	[3]1,127,000	[3]342,000	[1]

[1] Data not available.
[2] Includes sintered matrix.
[3] Includes small quantity from Virginia.
[4] Includes Utah.
[5] Revised figure.
[6] Market value (or price) at port of shipment and time of exportation to the United States.
[7] Exports as reported by producers.
[8] Quantity sold or used by producers plus imports minus exports.
[9] Includes brown-rock matrix of sinter-grade, sintered brown rock, blue rock, and some matrix of washer-grade.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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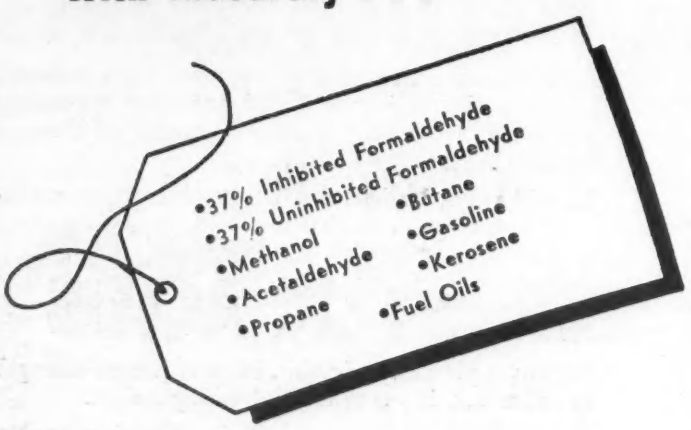

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Petroleum Derivatives

Butane advanced one-half cent per gallon in the group 3 area last week. Other petroleum derivatives continued firm in a brisk market.

With an industry-wide settlement in steel apparently very near, demand for petroleum aromatics remained intense during the period. Assuming a general peace by this Friday, petroleum sellers expected no abatement in interest for at least several weeks, pointing out that it would take that amount of time for coaltar makers to get back into full production. This situation was likewise true of petroleum higher boilers and blends. One supplier, in fact, noted that October sales were the highest for any month in the history of that company.

The paint industry, heartened by the approaching settlement of the steel deadlock, continued to step up its requirements for aliphatic naphthas. Stocks were plentiful all around. Butane and propane were in narrow supply, as was available storage space for these liquefied petroleum gases.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Buying activity in petroleum toluol and xylol continued strong during the period, as industry-wide peace in steel appeared to be drawing near. Assuming a general settlement by this Friday, oil men were of the opinion that it would take at least several weeks for coaltar makers to get back into full production. Even then, they pointed out that the still-deadlocked coal dispute would continue to exert a restraining hand on all-out operations. Thus, petroleum producers looked for at least another month of high-volume business. Material last week was channeled mainly to regular customers, although some new buyers were also accommodated with limited-quantity orders. The price structure was steady right down the line.

One producer of aliphatic-aromatic blends reported that sales during October attained the highest levels for any single month in the history of that company. Meanwhile, there was no abatement of the intense consumer interest in these materials and higher boilers last week, although a general settlement of the steel walkout appeared imminent. Sellers expected good business to continue through November, at least, and perhaps beyond that. One maker stated that a former coaltar customer, who has been receiving petroleum supplies during the steel tieup, has sought assurance of continuing supplies of petroleum blends as far ahead as next March. Prices remained firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The supply position continued at excellent levels during the past seven-day period. Demand showed further improvement. Prices were unchanged. Philadelphia sellers quoted 13c. per gallon for tankcars. Other East Coast marketers were at 14c. per gallon for tanks. Group 3 suppliers quoted 10⅞c. per gallon, tankcars.

Lacquer Diluent—With a settlement in steel apparently very close last week, lacquer makers continued to up their requirements for this aliphatic. Stocks were without change, offerings remaining in ready availability to all comers. Quotations were on a par with previous levels. Group marketers were at 11⅛c. to 12⅛c. per gallon for tankcars. East Coast sellers named 16c. per gallon for tanks.

Mineral Spirits — Paint makers were heartened by last week's break in the steel strike. With industry-wide peace apparently near, the protective coatings industry continued to ask for increasing quantities of this aliphatic solvent. It was pointed out, however, that the rise in business was still not overwhelming and that sales were simply at satisfactory levels. Stocks were ample all around. Listings were maintained. Philadelphia producers quoted 13c. per gallon for tankcars. Elsewhere in the East, the price was 14c. per gallon for tanks. In group 3 quotations ranged from 9⅞c. to 10⅜c. per gallon, tankcars.

Rubber Solvents—Buying interest was said to be holding its own during the period. Supplies were plentiful everywhere in last week's market. The price structure was firm. East Coast marketers quoted 15c. per gallon for tankcars. Group 3 sellers were at 10⅜c. to 11⅜c. per gallon, tanks.

Stoddard Solvent—Prices held their ground during the past seven days. In Philadelphia, the tankcar quotation remained at 13c. per gallon. Elsewhere in the East, tanks commanded 14c. per gallon. In group 3, sellers ranged from 10⅜c. to 10⅞c. per gallon, tankcars. Demand continued on the rise, and with the settlement of the steel strike apparently drawing near, call was expected to remain that way. Stocks were ample throughout the market.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The supply position remained unchanged during the past week, offerings continuing in good availability to all buyers. Consumer interest was equally favorable, and with the steel tieup nearing an end, it appeared likely that demand would continue at good levels during subsequent weeks.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—This liquefied petroleum gas advanced ½c. in the group 3 area last week, rising to 4c. per gallon, tanks. Stocks remained on the narrow side. Demand was strong. The trade continued to report insufficiency of available storage space.

Heptane—Conditions in this section remained on a par with previous levels. Call was at a moderate pace. Supplies were readily available. Listings held firm at 12½c. to 13½c. per gallon, tankcars, group 3.

Hexane—Fair demand and plentiful supplies featured this market during the period. The price structure was without variance, holding at 13½c. to 14½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Pentane—Quotations were without change last week, remaining at 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon, tankcars, group 3. Buying interest was fair. Stocks were good all around.

Pentane—Although butane advanced, this liquefied petroleum gas held firm at 2½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3. Consumer interest continued on the rise. Supplies were narrow, as was storage space.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Postings held steady at all domestic centers last week. The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average crude-oil production (including lease condensate) for the week ended October 22 at 5,072,000 barrels, a rise of 28,000 barrels over the comparable total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,375,000 barrels were 51,000 barrels above the level of the previous week. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 460,000 barrels daily, compared with 492,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Local refineries report business exceedingly good for solvents and diluents. There have been some price drops to meet competition in the Rocky Mountain states, but prices for the local market are holding firm. Cleaning solvent quoted at 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, extax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area; lacquer diluent at 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent at 15.7c. to 19.5c per gallon, same basis.

There is continued improvement in the LPG market here, as the season brings cool weather to the surrounding areas. Supplies are good, with prices unchanged. Propane and butane are both quoted at 7.3c. per gallon, tankcar, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area.

Market conditions in paraffin wax are unchanged, with supply and demand good. Prices quoted as follows:—140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, 6.95c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, same basis, 7.15c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, same basis, 7.6c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted at 6.6c., 6.8c. and 7.25c. per pound, respectively.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Butane, group 3, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 22 totaled 252,658,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 253,065,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 407,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 113,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 294,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

NAPA Names Chairmen Of Fuel Oil Committee

The National Association of Purchasing Agents has named the personnel of its national committee on fuel oil for the 1949-50 year. Chairmen of the various regions of the committee are as follows:—

Region number one, New England area, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, Ralph D. Berry, Davol Rubber Company, Providence, R. I.

Region number two, seaboard area, consisting of New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Maryland, eastern Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, George L. Brown, F. C. Huck & Sons, Inc., Albany, N. Y.

Region number 3, Detroit area, consisting of northern Ohio, southeastern Michigan and northwestern Pennsylvania, L. G. Wiseley, Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, Detroit.

Region number four, Ohio Valley area, consisting of southern Ohio, southern Indiana, Kentucky and southwestern Pennsylvania, C. C. Spitzfaden, Tool Steel Gear & Pinion Company, Cincinnati.

Region number five, Chicago area, consisting of Illinois, northwestern Indiana and southwestern and central Michigan, Kenneth W. Moore, Chicago Title & Trust Company, Chicago.

Region number six, upper lakes area, consisting of eastern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, western shore and Lake Michigan to the Michigan state line, and Minnesota, Chester H. Norton, Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee.

Region number seven, Canadian area, consisting of eastern, central and western Canada, J. C. Douglas, Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

Region number eight, midcontinent area, consisting of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming and Tampico, Mexico; George W. Qualls, Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, Oklahoma City.

Region number nine, southern area, consisting of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee, J. B. Noel, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, Birmingham.

Region number ten, Pacific west area, consisting of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon and California, A. M. McKelligon, Matson Navigation Company, San Francisco.

N. J. Standard Oil Gets *Financial World* Trophy

Standard Oil Company (N. J.) was awarded an "Oscar of Industry" trophy for taking first place in the annual report brochures division of the annual contest conducted by *Financial World*, at that publications recent fifth annual banquet in New York. Imperial Oil, Ltd., Ontario, won third place in the Canadian division, and Union Oil Company of California took second place in the division for motion picture reports to stockholders.

Winners in the industrial groups, placing first second and third, were:—Chemical, Monsanto Chemical Company, Rayonier, Inc., and Union Carbide & Carbon Company; drug store products, Bristol-Myers Company, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, and E. R. Squibb & Sons; natural gas, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line, Columbia Gas System, and Northern Natural Gas Company.

Other winners were:—Paint and coatings, National Lead Company, Devoe & Raynolds Company, and Ferro Enamel Corporation; petroleum, Standard Oil Company (N. J.), Gulf Oil Company, and Standard Oil Company, Indiana.

Esso Appoints Stott N.Y., N.E. Manager

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has appointed W. R. Stott manager of the northern region of its marketing divisions along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards, in a move increasing the number of regional managers over the twelve divisions from two to three. The northern region consists of New York and New England. Gordon D. Donald and E. S. Diggs will continue as regional managers, heading the central and southern regions, respectively.

W. W. Bryan, assistant manager of the Virginia division, has been named to succeed Mr. Stott as New Jersey division manager, and W. H. St. Clair, former manager of the West Virginia division, has been appointed manager of the New York division, to succeed F. H. Skehan, who is retiring.

Amsco to Expand Heating Oils Selling

American Mineral Spirits Company, New York, is expanding its marketing of heating oils, and has completed arrangements to market kerosene, distillate, heating oils, light diesel fuel oil and bunker C fuel oil from its deep water terminal at Marcus Hook, Pa. John J. Buckley, fuel oil director of the company, will supervise distribution of heating oils from all its terminals from headquarters in New York.

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Coaltar Chemicals

The beginning of a settlement in the steel strike came as encouraging news to the coaltar industry last week. Producers hoped that peace in steel would soon become universal and that settlement of the coal strike would follow. It was pointed out that production would not immediately return to normal should the strikes be settled, for there would be the necessary technical problems in returning to full production and again filling the pipe lines of supply.

Pricewise, the market was without change for the tight coaltar products. Announcement was made, however, of reductions in the price of petroleum cresylic acid.

A general tightness prevailed in the basic products. Among those that were particularly difficult to obtain were benzol, toluol, xylol, synthetic phenol and naphthalene. Imports of such materials as cresylic acid and naphthalene were helping the supply somewhat. The intermediates were showing signs of tightening up, but not so much as the basics. Phthalic anhydride was an exception, for that continued as an especially hard-to-get item.

Steel production during the week was scheduled at 8.8 percent of the capacity of those companies having 94 percent of the production capacity of the industry. This was equivalent to 162,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, as compared to 166,000 tons in the previous week and 1,782,600 tons during the comparable period a year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—The supply situation of this material was unchanged during the past week, but with peace beginning to be established in the steel industry the picture was brightening up a bit. Even if settlements were universal throughout the industry that did not mean that production would immediately go back to where it was before the strikes. It was pointed out that it would take a week or two for output from the steel mills to get back to a 100 percent basis, but even then there was the possibility of further unsettling conditions because of the situation in coal. Unless the coal strike were settled and there was again a free supply of fuel, it was believed in some sections of the industry that operations might be pegged at a certain percentage of normal capacity in an effort to conserve coal. All in all, the picture was still not clear last week but producers felt they were closer to settlements than they had been a few weeks back. Demand continued at a high level and there were no indications that it would be otherwise in the immediate future. There were no changes reported in price schedules.

Coaltar—The supply of the re-sale product was described as "pretty desperate" by one supplier last week. The first of November saw stockpiles hit a low and there was generally only enough of the material available for regular customers. Even they were forced to wait for deliveries since it was necessary to allocate orders in an effort to give each buyer a fair share of what material there was left. When the coal strike started, producers stated that they had enough material on hand to last them through the month of October, but that after that the situation would be difficult. Later developments bore them out and after the first of November they found themselves in a difficult spot, with no hope of improvement until there should be peace in the coal industry. Even then, it was said, the improvement would not be immediate. It was estimated that it would take at least two to three weeks to get back to normal after the coal miners and mine operators reached an agreement. Pricewise, the market was quiet and there were no changes anticipated for the immediate future.

Creosote—The market for this material was without special feature during the past week. The domestic supply was still being affected by the strike in the steel industry but stocks in general were still at a sufficiently high level to make the item free as to supply. Imports from abroad were still arriving in good quantities and were boosting the supply of what could be made in this country. There were some steel mills that were not out on strike and there was the production resulting from the operations of the gas plants that were adding to the domestic material available. Demand for the item was not running at any particularly high levels, so was therefore not placing any strain on the material available. There were still some differences of opinion on what the demand would be in the future. Some sellers said they expected no increase while there were others who were of the opinion that demand should pick up. They pointed to what they called more active interest among the railroads and a generally good level of building activity. They also said that the present high cost of timber was working in their favor, since users were more inclined now than ever before to use wood preservatives rather than have to replace wood installations in the near future at costs that might be no lower than today's.

Creosote oil produced by tar distillers during August was reported to be 8,704,103 gallons, as compared to 9,017,431 gallons during the previous month. The output by coke-oven operators during August was 1,301,186 gallons, as compared to an output of 1,524,128 gallons during the month of July.

Cresol—The supply of this item was hit by the steel strike as well as that of most other materials. Supplies were short and the demand was up rather sharply. There was some production available from the steel mills that were not out on strike as well as from the gas plants but this was still not enough to satisfy the needs of consumers. The good news during the week was the beginning of peace in the steel industry, but even if the entire industry should go back to normal soon it was pointed out that there would still be some lag before the channels of supply were again filled and the item would be freely available. Prices were unchanged during the week and there were no indications that producers were planning any revisions in the immediate future.

Cresol production figures indicate that the output of metapara during the month of August amounted to 462,047 pounds, as compared to 342,129 pounds during July. There were no figures available on the production of the orthometapara during August, although it was indicated that the production during July was 246,402 pounds.

Cresylic Acid—Announcement was made last week that petroleum cresylic had decreased in price from 11½c. to 25c. per gallon, depending on distillation range, but there were no changes in the material of coaltar origin. Supplies of the coaltar item were still short and demand for them continued good. The steel strike had had its effect on the market for this item and although during the week the deadlock began to crack, it was pointed out that there could be no immediate improvement since it would take some time for the producers to get back to normal even with full accord in the steel industry. Imported goods was arriving in fairly good amounts and this was helping to ease the domestic situation. One seller in New York said during the past week that it had recently brought in considerable shipments of the item and was selling all it could get. During the week it was reported that there were arrivals of 150 drums from Rotterdam, 125 from Glasgow and 300 from Liverpool. There were no changes re-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, 179°-198° C., 25c. per gal.
195°-213° C., 25c. per gal.
211°-236° C., 11½c. per gal.
237°-265° C., 12c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
110.1	110.1	110.1	156.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended October 22 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	97,962
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	2,536,702
Benzol	gals.	310,665
Coaltar	gals.	1,185,857
Creosote oil	gals.	65,997
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	156,739
Phenol	lbs.	18,561
Toluol	gals.	63,933
Xylol	gals.	14,436

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ported in the price listings and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future.

Refined cresylic acid was produced in the amount of 1,963,249 pounds in August, a figure which was somewhat higher than the July output of 1,336,799 pounds.

Naphthalene — The supply of this material was still short during the week and although there were the beginnings of labor peace in the steel industry this could not have any immediate effect on the overall situation, since even with all plants running it would take some time for the industry to get back to normal production. There had recently been substantial imports of the item and although this was helping the situation it could not completely cure it. During the past week there were 808 bags delivered in New York from Rotterdam. Most of the available material was being diverted into the production of phthalic anhydride and since the demand for phthalic was high it was said that there was little left over for other uses. There was, and had been throughout the steel strike, some production from the steel mills that were not out on strike and from the gas plants, and while this helped the general supply situation somewhat it was still not nearly enough to take care of the demand.

Phenol—The situation in the synthetic item was very tight during the past week, and although regular customers could get some material on an allocation basis, there was not much chance of others obtaining any. There could be no improvement until benzol became easy, and benzol, of course, depended on the steel situation. The easing of the strike gave the industry encouragement during the week, although even if there was a complete labor settlement there would still be a lag while the pipelines were filled again. Prices were unchanged during the week and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Production figures for synthetic and natural phenol indicate that the output during the month of August was 13,968,298 pounds as compared to 11,358,999 pounds for the previous month.

Pyridin—Tightness still prevailed in the market for this material because of the strike situation and although it looked at week's end that the conclusion of the strike might be in sight, there was still a lag expected even if all mills should go into full production. Demand was still at good levels and there were no changes reported in the price listings.

Toluol—No real change could be noted in the supply of this material last week. Buyers were still finding it difficult to obtain material and it was expected that they would continue to do so until the steel mills got back into full production. While negotiations during the week showed promise of an early settlement of the labor difficulties, it was pointed out that even if steel did go back on a full time basis there would be a lag in production because of the normal delays in starting output again. There was also the suggestion advanced that steel mills might peg production at a certain percentage of their potential unless the coal strike ended too. Prices were unchanged during the week.

Toluol produced by coke-oven operators amounted to 2,388,810 gallons in August, as compared to 2,316,521 gallons during July. The production of all other sources was 3,025,192 gallons in August and 2,439,804 gallons in July.

Xylol—Supplies of this item continued extremely tight during the past week and although there was some production from the few steel mills that were not out on strike and from the gas plants it was still not nearly enough to satisfy the needs of the consumers. The industry watched closely the beginning of strike settlements last week and hoped they would become industry-wide before long, but it was pointed out that even if they did there would be a time lag during which production would still not be up to normal. The mills would need time to get back on a full-time basis and there was some question whether they would unless the coal strike were settled too. Low stocks of coal, it was pointed out, might cause the mills to reduce their output pending peace in the coal mines. Demand for this item continued high during the week and the price listings remained unchanged.

Crude xylol, from coaltar and from petroleum, amounted to an output of 4,495,014 gallons during August, while during the month of July it was 3,145,712 gallons.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil—The demand for this item was reported to be running at high levels during the past week but the shortage of

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benzol was not making the situation any too comfortable. The relationship between supply and demand was reported to be about nip and tuck. There were no changes reported in the price range.

Anthraquinone — Pricewise, this item was in an unchanged position during the week. Demand was at a high point. Supplies were adequate, but nothing more.

Phthalic Anhydride—The demand for this item continued strong during the past week and gave every indication that it would continue to do so. Supplies were tight and nearly all the available napthalene was going into the material but naphthalene was scarce too. The beginning of labor peace in the steel industry was received with high hopes by producers for they felt that there might be a complete settlement before long. This would be the one thing that would help them in a now tight situation.

Paradichlorobenzene Data Published by Columbia

The Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has published a new booklet, entitled "How to Use Columbia Para-dichlorobenzene." The publication, first to deal with this new Columbia product, presents the recommended practices for control of agricultural and household pests.

Procedures are outlined for the effective control of peach tree borers, tobacco blue mold, clothes moths, carpet beetles and cigarette beetles. A means of deodorizing drains, washrooms and rubbish with paradichlorobenzene is also treated. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by writing the company at Fifth avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13.

Pitts. Coke Names Pfann Product Development Head

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed Harry F. Pfann manager of its product development department. In that capacity he will be responsible for market development and sales service activities on new chemical products made available by the company. Mr. Pfann was formerly associated with the Koppers Company for seven years, most recently in the capacity of manager of the chemical development section of the chemical division. He has also been a research fellow at the Mellon Institute and a research chemist at the Stamford research laboratories of the American Cyanamid Company.

Hilton-Davis Issues Dyestuffs Price List

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc., Cincinnati, has issued a new price list to the textile industry. It shows slight reductions in prices of several items and reveals the addition of two acid dyestuffs and four fast bases.

Additions are:—"Hidacid" fast violet 10B 100 percent, color index 696; "Hidacid" amaranth extra conc., color index 184; "Hiltonil" fast blue B base, color index 499; "Hiltonil" fast scarlet 2 G base, color index Pr. 94; "Hiltonil" fast red 3GL base, color index Pr. 268 and "Hiltonil" fast red ITR base, color index Pr. 378.

N.Y. Textile Chemists To Meet November 18

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet at Kohler's Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J., on November 18. The featured speakers at the meeting will be Kenneth H. Barnard, of the textile resin department of the American Cyanamid Company, and Charles H. A. Schmitt, Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc.

Mr. Barnard will present a paper entitled "To Burn or Not to Burn," in which he will discuss the subject of fire retardants, and Mr. Schmitt will exhibit and discuss a motion picture film entitled "Metachrome Dyeings with Metomega Chrome Colors."

Gen. Dyestuff Issues Circular

General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, has published a circular describing its "Rhoduline" blue 5BA extra concentrated.

Natural Products Marks Fortieth Anniversary

Natural Products Refining Company, bichromates producer, Jersey City, N. J., has opened a new office building at its plant in that city, coincident with the celebration of the company's fortieth anniversary.

The company was founded by the late Henry A. Goman, and the other original officers were Clarence B. Steinhart and Richard L. Weil. Upon the death of Mr. Goman, in 1945, the presidency was assumed by his widow, now Mrs. Frances S. Ferguson. Charles W. Bogart, who has been with the company over thirty-nine years, is vice-president and treasurer, and S. W. Stanton, who joined the organization in 1915, is vice-president in charge of sales.

Other members of the executive staff are:—W. S. Rurode, secretary; Dr. Arthur Rosinger, chief chemist and director of research and development; Mario J. Portanova, assistant chief chemist and chemical engineer in charge of production; John Nygren, plant engineer, and Louis R. Papp, superintendent.

Eurenjy Forms Company

K. Eurenjy has established a business at 120 Broadway, New York, to deal in tragacanth and other water soluble gums. He was formerly associated with William M. Allison & Co. for ten years. The telephone number of the new firm is Barclay 7-0914.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals continued restricted to prompt requirements last week. Consumers were cautious and not disposed to build inventories. Prices ruled steady, the only decline taking place in technical egg albumen which was unsettled by low quality material. Price index declined to 301.7, compared with 366.0 at this time last.

Active inquiry featured the potato starch market, but trading was hampered by the lack of offers. Production has been stopped in Idaho by inclement weather which has delayed delivery of potatoes to grinders and in Maine producers were expected to start operations within the next week or two, following the adjustment of the government diversion program. As a result grinders have a large backlog of orders and were not in a position to offer except for forward delivery. Other sizing materials were quiet and unchanged.

New prices for quebracho extract and wattle bark, announced the week previous, brought increased buying interest and a fair volume of business was reported at the lower levels for prompt and forward shipment. Tanners showed little interest in other materials.

Wool industry activity made substantial gains in August, as wool consumption rose 37 percent and yarn production 31 percent above the July weekly level, according to the Census Bureau. Despite this increased activity, wool consumption and yarn production for the first 34 weeks of 1949 were still 34 percent and 22 percent, respectively, below the same period in 1948. Wool consumption in August averaged 10,000,000 pounds per week on a scoured basis, 37 percent above July consumption. This increase, although partly seasonal in character, was greater than that noted for August in any recent year. Consumption of carpet class wool was about 62 percent above the July weekly average.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, tech., 3c. per lb.
Valonia cups, $5 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
301.7	304.2	309.7	366.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Production was heavier in August totaling 50,784,536 pounds, against 40,527,804 pounds during July. Deliveries against contracts were in good request.

Bichromates — This market remained steady, with moderate demand reported for delivery against standing contracts.

One producer announced 1950 contract prices effective January 1 on the following bichromates:—Bichromate of soda, 9¾c. to 10¾c. per pound, bags, and bichromate of potash, 13¼c. to 14¼c. per pound, bags, with additional charge of ⅜c. for drums. Neutral chromate of soda, 11½c. to 12½c. per pound, drums. Under this schedule the price is determined by the quantity shipped at one time to the same destination rather than on the basis of the annual quantity purchased, as has been in effect for many years.

Sulphonated Oils—Higher cost of tallow created a firmer tone in the sulphonated grade, though prices were unchanged. Castor and cod oils were unchanged and also well held. Trading was restricted to small lots for immediate delivery.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Demand continued fairly active mainly for prompt delivery. Market was steady. Albumin and dried soluble blood were maintained at current quotations.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers continued to take moderate lots for actual needs, and are rather backward to build inventories. Prices remained steady and were guaranteed against advance up to November 15.

Corn Starch—Demand was fairly active, chiefly for actual needs. Market was steady. Quotations were guaranteed against advance to November 15. Visible corn supply continued to mount, increasing 3,097,000 bushels to 19,584,00 bushels for the week ended October 29, compared with 4,226,000 bushels at this time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen — Buying interest continued limited to actual requirements. Offerings of edible flake were quite liberal on the basis of $2.05 to $2.10 per pound, depending upon quantity. Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner. Demand for technical was slow and quotations covered a wide range according to quality. Good quality material ranged from 95c. to $1.05 per pound, according to quantity.

Production of liquid egg during September totaled 11,103,000 pounds compared with 14,323,000 pounds during September last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. Egg drying operations were on a much smaller scale than a year ago while freezing operations were on a larger scale. Dried egg output in September totaled 1,778,000 pounds against 3,872,000 pounds in September last year. Production consisted of 1,510,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 170,000 pounds of dried albumen and 98,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production of dried egg during the first nine months of 1949 totaled 63,929,000 pounds compared with 40,410,000 pounds during the same period last year. From January through October 21, the government contracted for 59,177,451 pounds of dried whole egg for egg price support purposes. The production of 5,448,000 pounds of frozen eggs during September was 40 percent more than the 3,894,000 pounds made in September a year ago.

Egg Yolk—This market was merely nominal due to the scarcity of supplies. Prices were unchanged at $1.40 to $1.45 per pound, according to buyer and seller. Reports from the West stated that contracts for new production were booked at $1.36½ per pound, New York basis. Chinese yolk was quoted at $1.23 to $1.25 per pound, prompt delivery New York, duty paid. Yolk production totaled 98,000 pounds in September, compared with 225,000 pounds during September last year.

Potato Starch—This market was strong as a result of the shutting down of production in Idaho due to snow storms which have delayed the delivery of potatoes to mills. Production in Maine has been held up but was expected to start rolling within the next two weeks, as the government diversion program has been adjusted so that the flow of potatoes to mills will be expedited. Demand was excellent, but offerings were nil and quotations were merely nominal 6.30c. per pound, carlots New York basis. Stocks on the spot were unchanged at 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse.

Tapioca Starch—Fair volume of trading was reported in medium and low grades, while the better grade was inactive. Quotations were unchanged. High grades ranged from 9½c. to 10c. per pound, as to quantity; medium, 8c. to 8½c. and low, 7c. to 7½c.

Tanning Materials

Mangrove Bark — Offerings of South American bark for shipment were available at $65 per ton, exdock, for 30-32 percent tannin. Business was reported quiet. African was not available for shipment.

Myrobalans—While business was slow, the market remained steady. J1 was quoted at $62 to $63 per ton, and J2, $52 to $53 per ton, exdock. Offers for shipment were not liberal. Arrivals totaled 330 bags at New York last week against former orders.

Quebracho — Increased inquiry was noted for replacements and moderate volume of sales took place at the recent decline. Ordinary, 63 percent tanning was sold at 8 5/16c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty extra, and clarified, 64 percent tannin at 9c., same basis. Arrivals totaled 3,810 bags at New York last week against old contracts.

Valonia — Shipments were easier and reduced $5 per ton. Cups were quoted at $61 to $62 per ton, carlots, exdock. Inquiry was fair, but actual trading was slow.

Wattle—Improved demand resulted at the recent decline in prices. Moderate trading was reported in bark and extract for December shipment. Fair average bark was moved at $65 per ton, and merchantable, $62 per ton, carlots, exdock. Extract was sold at 6¾c. per pound, exdock, carlots, duty extra. Imports of bark were reported at 1,100 bales and 1,795 bags of extract at New York last week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price changes were confined to drugs and, save for one item, were all in downward direction. Para-aminosalicylic acid declined another $1 per pound, and the sodium salt $2, which for the first time brought the quotations on the salt to a level lower than the acid. So far this year, the acid has declined 55 percent and the sodium salt 60 percent, due in part to the economics of larger volume production and in part to the pressure of foreign competition. Dextro amphetamine salts were down $4 per pound and the dextro-laevo salts, $1 per pound. Hexylresorcinol was reduced $2 per pound. Refined fusel oil declined 2 cents per pound. Sparteine sulphate was considerably lower as a result of the foreign market position on supplies. The index was unchanged, remaining 256.0.

Berberine sulphate, acid sulphate, and hydrochloride were again available as a result of good crude being imported once again from Yugoslavia. Emetine salts were short and somewhat unsettled because of the conditions prevailing in the ipecac market. The short position of new crop lobelia herb has resulted in higher prices and caused an advance in quotations on lobeline sulphate, a product which is in light supply.

Ethyleneglycol was in continued strong demand and short supply and the eight weeks' strike in the plants of a large volume producer remained unsettled. Demand for alcohol, ester, and ketone solvents continued high, and this market had as yet not reflected the coal and steel strikes although a delayed reaction was felt imminent. Acrolein was now reported commercially available from two sources, and prices were unchanged from quotations in effect over recent months.

Acetanilide — The combined output of both technical material and USP grade totaled 285,621 pounds in August, compared with 439,106 pounds in July. Demand was low, particularly for the drug quality material in view of its gradual replacement with other materials in various preparations.

Acetone—This material moved under a firm price structure at continued good volume last week. The coal and steel strikes were expected to affect outlets for this solvent in the immediate future, but as yet there was no significant curtailment of orders.

Production of acetone in August was reported by the Tariff Commission as 27,208,870 pounds, compared with a July output of 25,654,618 pounds. The production figures for the Fall months were not yet compiled but were expected to show significant increases over July and August during which time there was a serious slump in demand.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—The aspirin market was reported as showing a seasonal upturn in demand. Prices were firm at levels prevailing over recent months, and there was no change expected in the item for the balance of this year. Production in August of this year was reported by the Tariff Commission as 907,528 pounds, compared with a July output of 250,386 pounds.

Acid, Cacodylic—Prices on this item as of November 1 were quoted in the range of $10 to $11 per pound. Supplies were said to be adequate against which there was only a moderate demand. The new price schedule was generally $2 per pound under former quotations. The sodium salt, however, was unchanged in price.

Acid Para-aminosalicylic—This item was reduced to $1 per pound effective November 1, being quoted in 1,000 pound lots at $9 per pound and in smaller lots varying as to quantity from $9.05 up to $10 per pound. This was the fifth reduction in price so far this year in which prices moved from $20 per pound all the way down to $9. Some of this price drop was the result of economies effected in production and processing, by virtue of increased volume output, while much of the price decline was due to the competitive influence of imported material.

Acid, Pyrogallic—This material was reported in limited demand, with supplies adequate. Crystals of NF quality were firmly listed at $2.95 per pound, while the resublimed acid was quoted at $3.45.

Alcohol—The Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on October 1 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of September, 1949, in comparison with September, 1948:—

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lobeline sulphate, $8.50 per oz.

Prices Reduced

Acid, cacodylic, $2 per lb.
para-aminosalicylic, $1 per lb.
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, $4 per lb.
dextro-laevo, $1 per lb.
hydrochloride, dextro, $4 per lb.
dextro-laevo, $1 per lb.
phosphate, dextro, $4 per lb.
dextro-laevo, $1 per lb.
sulphate, dextro, $4 per lb.
dextro-laevo, $1 per lb.
Fusel oil, refined, 2c. per lb.
Hexylresorcinol, $2 per lb.
Sodium para-aminosalicylate, $2 per lb.
Sparteine sulphate, $1.95 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
256.0	256.0	258.9	260.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Production

	Proof gallons 1949	1948
Ethyl	22,769,994	27,964,702
*Completely denatured	1,466,783	2,471,819
*Specially denatured	12,480,355	13,188,128

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons 1949	1948
†Ethyl, tax paid	3,671,683	3,806,604
tax-free	24,628,935	28,966,578
*Completely denatured	853,992	2,500,294
*Specially denatured	14,486,686	13,110,794

Stocks

	Gallons 1949	1948
†Ethyl	54,426,159	32,133,049
*Completely denatured	855,363	215,517
*Specially denatured	5,876,523	1,253,970

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in the Septembers of 1949 and 1948, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1949	1948
Corn and corn products	1,546,256	4,420,038
Rye and rye products	14,000	
Malt and malt products	279,362	4,669,083
Wheat and wheat products	1,638,400	11,480
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	466,000	10,289,876
Total grain	3,947,018	19,390,477
Potatoes & potato products		260,556,997
Ethylene gas	4,757,541	
Other materials	219,470	438,553
	Wine gallons 1949	1948
Molasses	7,645,571	9,324,162
Ethyl sulphate	10,304,450	10,751,943
Sulphite liquors	12,859,400	19,512,500
Other materials	1,868,573	2,000,449
*Products used in redistillation	3,309,292	2,517,961

*Proof gallons.

Aluminum Isopropylate—This material in highly pure form as a catalyst and organic reagent was commercially available at 80c. per pound in lots of 500 pounds, and at 75c. per pound in larger quantities, packaged in 40 pound containers.

Amphetamine Salts—The effective price November 1 on the salts of amphetamine were lower than former schedules by $4 per pound on the dextro-rotary citrate, hydrochloride, phosphate, and sulphate. Meanwhile the dextro-laevo rotary citrate, hydrochloride, phosphate, and sulphate were quoted at levels of $1 below former schedules. This brought quotations on the dextro materials to $36 per pound, and the dextro-laevo materials to $6.50 per pound.

Amyl Acetates—The combined production of 90 percent normal and isoamyl acetates was reported for August by the Tariff Commission as 862,274 pounds, compared with an output in July of 470,942 pounds. Prices on all amyl acetates were reported as firm, with a strong demand from the protective coating and organic finishing industries. Supplies were quite adequate, however, to meet the demands of industry now well recovered from the summer slump.

Acrolein—This material was reported as finding wider interest in the market since its commercial availability was effected on a larger scale from two sources at 50c. per pound in drum quantities, works. Also now commercially available are two important primary derivatives of acrolein, namely, Allylidene diacetate for polymerization and copolymerization reactions, and ethylbetaethoxypropionate used in various organic syntheses such as the production of synthetic Vitamin B.

Berberine Salts—With the availability from Yugoslavia of good crude material from which berberine is made, the various salts of this alkaloid are now being manufactured in sufficient quantity to warrant price quotations. Berberine bisulphate, hydrochloride, and sulphate were currently available and quoted in the range of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

$45.75 to $48 per ounce, varying as to quantity.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for butyl alcohol and its esters was reported as maintaining a high level last week, after a marked recovery from the Summer slump characteristic of the market in July and August. This was so despite the coal and steel strikes, but producers were momentarily expecting a curtailment of orders because manufacturers of products coated with organic finishes were likely to soon run out of steel. Production of normal butyl alcohol in August was reported by the Tariff Commission as 10,127,588 pounds, compared with an output in July of 10,669,417 pounds. Prices were unchanged.

Castor Oil—There was no price change last week in either the oil or in castor beans.

Arrivals of beans last week amounted to 22,128 bags equivalent to 3,319,200 pounds, compared to 42,135 bags or 6,320,250 pounds the previous week, and 53,834 bags or 8,075,100 pounds during the corresponding week of 1948.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 1,408,054 bags equivalent to 211,208,100 pounds, compared to 1,166,307 bags or 175,042,050 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Ethyl Acetate—The 85 percent grade of ethyl acetate had an August production of 6,423,688 pounds, compared with a July output of 5,798,266 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. Prices established on all grades of ethyl acetates in the middle of the Summer continued to hold firm, despite the considerable increase in demand which has grown steadily since early September. The present price structure was felt likely to continue for the balance of the year, because while demand was up, supplies were still abundant and the production capacity of producers was not being entirely utilized. This capacity was in fact potentially greater than the market was likely to require at any time in the forseeable future.

Ethyl Ether—There was no change in this market pricewise last week, and the current price position was felt likely to be unchanged for the balance of the year. Production figures representing the combined output of both technical and USP ether during August stood at 2,232,020 pounds, compared with a July production of 2,279,543 pounds. Demand was substantially better than that of a few weeks ago, but supplies were still regarded as quite ample.

Ethyleneglycol—This material continued in short supply against which there was a sustained strong demand. This situation was of course made considerably more acute by the strike in the plants of a major producer, a strike which is now eight weeks old, with no indications of imminent settlement. August production was reported by the Tariff Commission as 38,013,457 pounds, compared with a July output of 38,468,709 pounds.

Formaldehyde — The current business volume in formaldehyde solution was reported as good by virtue of the recovery of the plastics industry from its Summer slump, a good rate of plywood bonding, and increased operations of the synthetic resin industry. Prices were unchanged, however, and were felt likely to remain at current levels because the country's production capacity for the manufacture of formaldehyde has been expanded to a point where the full production potential was not apt to be used in the immediate or forseeable future.

There was also plenty of methanol available for the production of formaldehyde, and the country's production capacity for making methanol had also been greatly expanded. Accordingly, regardless of the increased volume of business, it was felt reasonably certain that no formaldehyde shortage would be likely to develop. Production of formaldehyde solution was reported by the Tariff Commission on a 37 percent solution basis, as 43,452,328 pounds, while the July output was 30,468,709 pounds.

Fusel Oil — Refined fusel oil was lowered in price effective November 1 by 2c. per pound. This brought the current price quotations to 20c. per pound in tankcars, 21½c. in drum carlots, and 22½c. in less than carlot drum quantities, on a delivered basis East of the Mississippi river.

Hexylresorcinol—This material generally declined $2 per pound effective November 1 on 50 pounds lots of material. Herefore, the price had been $19 in most quarters and ranged upward between different producers for the same quantity, while 100 pound lots on occasion moved at $17 to $18 per pound. However, the trend at the beginning of November was in the direction generally toward a $2 reduction in former schedules.

Lobeline Sulphate — The market position of this item was one of scarce supplies due to the shortage of lobelia herb which was in a severely short crop this

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year by virtue of the heavy sustained rainy season in the South during the gathering and drying period. The consequent increase in the price of lobelia herb, which advanced from 55c. to 80c. per pound over recent months, caused a marked increase in costs on the alkloid and its salts. Accordingly, the price of the sulphate in significant quantities advanced from its former low of $25.50 per ounce up to a range of $34 to $38 per ounce over recent weeks in a market wherein the price position at any one time was not sharply defined.

Methanol—There was an abundant supply of synthetic methanol available, with the big demand for antifreeze canning now about filled. The slack in demand for antifreeze canning, however, was offset in part by the increased demand for methanol for the manufacture of formaldehyde. The latter was in considerably stronger demand by the manufacturers of synthetic resins and adhesives. Production of synthetic methanol in August was reported by the Tariff Commission as 53,513,163 pounds, compared with a July output of 50,522,985 pounds.

Milk Powder—Canadian roller process skimmed milk powder was reported to have sold in the East at 11c. per pound, delivered. Domestic material was unchanged in price. CCC purchases for the period October 21 to 27 amounted to 4,578,035 pounds of spray process skiffed milk powder and 2,295,618 pounds of roller process material at parity prices. Total government purchases since the beginning of the purchase program last Spring amounted to 378,264,326 pounds of skimmed milk powder, compared with 108,336,132 pounds purchased during the corresponding period of last year.

Penicillin and Salts — The demand for this antibiotic was still strong, and seasonally was expected to soon show an increase. Production was reported for August as 9,915,386 million Oxford units, compared with a July output of 9,043,106 million Oxford units. Supplies were abundant, and prices unchanged on bulk quantities.

Sodium Para-aminosalicylate — The price structure on this item was reduced effective November 1 to $8 per pound for 1,000-pound quantities while smaller lots varied as to quantity from $8.05 up to $9 per pound. This price reduction was $2 per pound under former schedules, whereas heretofore the acid and the sodium salt were priced at the same level. Under the new price schedule the sodium salt is priced $1 per pound lower than the acid.

Sparteine Sulphate—By reason of lower import prices, this material could be had for as little as $1 per ounce last week. This brought current quotations to a range of $1 to $2.95 per ounce.

Streptomycin—This material was in strong demand for its various salts of both the regular and the dihydro types. Prices were firm and unchanged. The supply and demand relationship was such that shipments were being made essentially from production, and no stocks were accumulating. All necessary demand, however, was reported as being met. The production of streptomycin materials in August was reported by the Tariff Commission as 8,022,860 grams, compared with a July output of 6,879,252 grams.

Sulpha Drugs—The sulpha drug market was unchanged from the price and demand situation which has prevailed over recent weeks, when the overall demand eased as a result of declining export demand. The domestic demand was reported as fairly steady at a fair level. Supplies were quite ample. Micro crystalline material of 99.9 percent not over 10

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microns could be had on sulphadiazin, sulphamerazin, and sulphathiozole at a 15c. per pound premium over the regular powder. August production of sulpha drugs reported by the Tariff Commission stood at 371,595 pounds, compared with the revised figure for July of 456,982 pounds.

Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline — The price range of this veterinary sulpha drug was currently listed at $12 to $12.25 per pound, varying as to quantity. The market was reported to be characterized by increasing buyer interest, and the wider demand was being supplied promptly from adequate stocks.

Vitamins—Production of vitamins as reported by the Tariff Commission showed the August output of niacin and niacinamide as 72,202 pounds, compared with a July production of 86,073 pounds. Output of thiamine hydrochlorid was reported as 6,505 pounds in August, compared with 16,301 pounds in July.

Research Corp. Awards $217,000 in Grants in Aid

Grants in aid of scientific research amounting to approximately $217,000 have been announced by Dr. Joseph W. Barker, president of Research Corporation, a non-profit organization which distributes its total net income in such grants.

The grants, divided among seventy-one recipients in American colleges, universities and scientific institutions, bring to a total of well over $1,000,000 the money distributed so far this year. Of this total, about $200,000 was from the Williams-Waterman Fund, which derives its income from patents on the synthesis of vitamin B_1. Grants from the Williams-Waterman Fund, which is administered by the corporation, go chiefly to aid research in dietary deficiency diseases.

I.G. Farb. Vesting Order Is Revised by OAP

Vesting order No. 208, dated October 3, 1942, and having to do with the vesting of certain property of I. G. Farbenindustrie has been revised by the Office of Alien Property. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the original order have been eliminated and the application of the order has been limited to I. G. interest under an agreement with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company on eight United States patents relating to calcium hypochlorite and another agreement with Pen-Chlor, Inc., covering fifteen patents, most of which relate to special cements.

Bristol Labs Engages Madison

Dr. William L. Madison has joined the product development department of Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., as a senior chemist. He joined Burroughs Wellcome Company, Tuckahoe, N. Y., as an analytical chemist in 1942. In 1948 he received his master's degree at Purdue University, and this summer received his doctorate from the same institution for a thesis entitled: "Adscrption Studies with Radioactive Isotopes."

Abbott Expands Research Staff

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., had added Jonathan P. Miller, Katherne L. Armstrong and Lacy R. Overby to its nutritional research staff. All three have recently completed their education.

Tuteur Engages Arvan

Tuteur & Co., New York, has added S. Arvan to the staff of its chemical and pharmaceutical division. Mr. Arvan was formerly associated with the Conray Products Company.

Trade Briefs

Robin Pharmacal Company, New York, has organized a new hard capsule filling department.

Arthur J. Smith, jr., has been appointed director of placement of the American Institute of Foreign Trade, Phoenix, Ariz.

Edward P. Brandes has joined the pharmaceutical research department of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., as a research pharmacist.

Dr. Albert J. Plummer has joined the research staff of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., as a senior pharmacologist.

Dr. Bernard Chertow has joined the staff of the chemical and engineering development division of Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has designed a new long length braided construction air hose for use as an air line in paint spray equipment.

Ernst Bischoff Appoints A.G. Brown Sales Manager

Ernst Bischoff Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Ivoryton, Conn., has appointed Albert G. Brown sales manager. Mr. Brown, who has been with the company for seven years and has been field supervisor for the past year, will be in charge of all matters pertaining to sales and advertising.

Squibb Elects Schaller

Election of Joseph W. Schaller as president of E. R. Squibb & Sons do Brasil has been announced by Theodore Weicker, jr., vice-president and director of E. R. Squibb & Sons in charge of overseas operations. Mr. Schaller has been general manager of the Squibb company in Brazil since 1944.

Gen. Biochemicals Issues Catalog

General Biochemicals, Inc., Chagrin Falls, Ohio, has published a revised and expanded catalogue of products of interest to nutritional investigators. The new catalog lists 120 items for biochemical, biological and microbiological research.

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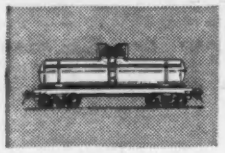

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Folkers to Deliver Howe Lecture Tonight

Dr. Karl Folkers, director of organic and biochemical research of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has been chosen to present the 1949 Harrison Howe lecture by the Rochester section of the American Chemical Society.

Dr K. Folkers

Recent progress in the study of the anti-pernicious anemia factor, vitamin, B-12, will be reported in the lecture, which will be entitled "Research on Vitamin B-12." It will be given in the Upper Strong Auditorium of the University of Rochester at 8 p.m. tonight.

Dr. Folkers' part in helping to isolate vitamin B-12 led to his being chosen to deliver the lecture. In 1941 he received the $1,000 American Chemical Society prize in pure chemistry, and in both 1940 and 1949 he was awarded the Mead Johnson & Co. Award for his research on the vitamin B complex. In 1948 he received a Presidential Certificate of Merit in recognition of his work as a member of the division of chemistry of the National Defense Research Committee during the war.

New York AIC Chapter To Meet on November 16

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will meet at the Brass Rail Restaurant on November 16. Discussion at the meeting will center around the question "Shall the Institute Begin a Campaign to Secure Licensure for Chemists in New York State?" and the keynote of the discussion will be set by Drs. Foster D. Snell and Donald B. Keyes.

Upressit Names Agent

Upressit Products Corporation, New York, has appointed H. J. Fouts & Co., Los Angeles, exclusive western representative for its "Upressit" cap and tamperproof band and its export over seal for the sealing of metal and glass containers. The Fouts organization, which is located at 6253 Hollywood Boulevard, will also hand sales of the "Upressit-Resina" high speed automatic capping and sealing machine.

Trade Briefs

Marvin E. Day has been elected executive vice-president of the S. S. S. Company, proprietary medicines firm, Atlanta, Ga., to succeed William R. Granberry, who has resigned.

Robert F. Elrick, director of marketing research, Pepsodent Division, Lever Brothers Company, has been elected to the vice-presidency of the American Marketing Association.

Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., has been sworn in by Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York, as a member of the mayor's advisory committee for the aged.

Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company has inaugurated a safety competition in the form of a race course with stylized figures representing each section of the laboratories' operations.

Austrian Trade Forum Scheduled on Thursday

A trade forum on Austria, under the joint auspices of the United States Austrian Chamber of Commerce and the International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade, will be held at the headquarters of the board at noon on November 10. The featured speaker will be Dr. Richard Kerschagl, president of Vienna University of Business.

Monsanto Buys Plant Site

The western division of Monsanto Chemical Company has purchased a small site at Santa Clara, Cal., on which will be constructed a plant which will produce synthetic resins and specialty coatings for the California area.

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ECA to Publish Directory Of Marshall Plan Exporters

The Economic Cooperation Administration announced yesterday the completion of plans for publishing a directory of the names and products of American small business firms for the attention of overseas buyers.

In the first government project of its kind, ECA will list the names and products of small concerns desiring to enter or continue in export trade under the Marshall plan. The directory will be distributed by ECA overseas missions to European importers and other buyers, and will serve as a ready reference to available American sources of supply.

To be listed in the directory, ECA is asking small firms to register during a twenty-day period beginning November 10. Businessmen interested in registering will be able to obtain the application forms at any of the forty-two field offices of the Department of Commerce or through some 2,000 local chambers of commerce cooperating in the program.

Edwal Moves Offices To Ringwood Plant

Edwal Laboratories, Inc., has moved its sales and administrative offices and research laboratories from 732 Federal street, Chicago, to its plant at Ringwood, Ill. Personnel involved in the transfer include president Walter S. Guthmann; vice-president and treasurer Seth L. Szold; technical director in charge of contract manufacturing J. F. Kaplan; chief chemist Morton Schwarcz, and Lester J. Perlman, of the sales division.

In order to facilitate service to its customers, the company will have a member of its technical sales staff at the Commodore hotel, New York, during the weeks of November 7, December 5, January 9 and February 6.

Fidelity Chemical Moves

Fidelity Chemical Products Corporation, manufacturer of industrial metal treating and cleaning compounds, has moved to larger quarters at 470 Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, N. J. New facilities for research, testing and production include a pilot plating plant, various types of model spray booths, a special technical library, and greatly increased production facilities for all types of alkaline cleaners, spray booth compounds, paint strippers, and plastic peelable coatings.

Wells Labs Engages Frances

Dr. Saul Frances, former member of the department of bacteriology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, has become director of Wells Laboratories, Inc., Jersey City, N. J. He plans to concentrate on microbiological and pathological investigations and will provide consultant service plus research and testing facilities to commerce and industry.

Cleveland Drug Club to Meet

Joseph H. Gepfert, division manager of the Reeves-Pulley Company, Cleveland, will address the Cleveland Drug and Chemical Club at its meeting on November 18 in the Carter hotel. Mr. Gepfert, a past president of the Cleveland Engineering Society, will speak on "You Can Think Creatively."

Trade Briefs

Monsanto Chemical Company's plant at Monsanto, Tenn., and its central research department at Dayton, Ohio, finished first in groups one and two, respectively, of the company's annual plant inspection competition.

Murray Breese Associates, Inc., New York, has been appointed by Raymer Pharmacal Company, Philadelphia, ethical pharmaceutical manufacturer, to handle its medical and drug journal and professional direct mail advertising.

Winthrop-Stearns, Ins., pharmaceuticals, New York, is now supplying pontocaine hydrochloride 0.15 percent solution in an improved container which, the company says, greatly facilitates administration. Each bottle has a special closure assembly consisting of a rubber stopper into which is inserted a slender glass tube.

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Imports at United States Ports

New York

ADHESIVE POWDER—1 cs, Corega Chemical Co, Cape Ann, Cristobal

AMBERGRIS—1 cs, Frank H Stevens Division, Sun Chemical Corp, Robin Doncaster, Durban

ANILIN COLORS—20 bbls, Geigy & Co, American Defender, Rotterdam
12 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, America, Le Havre
17 dms, Ciba Co, America, Le Havre
21 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, America, Le Havre
21 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Ile de France, Le Havre
12 dms, United States Line, Ile de France, Le Havre

ANISE—127 bgs, National City Bank, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz

ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, R D Heins Co, Exminster, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Murwal, Inc, Exminster, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, American Builder, Liverpool

ASCORBIC ACID—1 cs, Black Falcon, Antwerp

BARYT PAPER—1 pk, W Reimerdes, Black Falcon, Bremen

BASIL LEAVES—10 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, President Harding, Marseilles

BEESWAX—77 blocks, T F Grant & Co, Exminster, Aden
24 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Bokefors, Pregresso
75 cs, Alco Trading Co, Boheme, Beyrouth
18 bgs, Agwidale, Havana
22 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Agwidale, Havana
100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro

BENZIDIN—17 cks, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

BERGAMOT OIL—160 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Exminster, Messina
100 cs, National City Bank, Exminster, Messina
100 cs, Chase National Bank, Exminster, Messina
40 cs, Exminster, Messina

BETANAPHTHOL—39 dms, Wilson Export & Import Corp, American Manufacturer, Liverpool

BISMUTH—50 bxs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Maria, Callao

BONES, POWDERED—500 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Exminster, Casablanca

BRUCINE—4 cs, Gane & Ingram Co, Egidia, Glasgow

BUCHU LEAVES—6 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Robin Doncaster, Capetown

CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—46 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Mormacsaga, Santos

CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Britannic, Liverpool

CAMPHOR OIL, WHITE—10 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Arnold Maersk, Keelung
10 dms, W J Bush & Co, Arnold Maersk, Keelung

YELLOW—27 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Arnold Maersk, Keelung

CANARY SEED—166 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Exminster, Casablanca

CANDELILLA WAX—3,000 bgs, G Jimenez Corp, Agwimonte, Tampico

CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Sunflleur Scientific Lab, Inc, Leerdam, Rotterdam

SEED—100 bgs, R L Friedler & Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
75 bgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

CARBONE—16 cs, L Corbett & Co, Ile de France, Le Havre
147 cs, Societe Generale, Ile de France, Le Havre

CARNAUBA WAX—124 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Inc, Mormacsurf, Salvador
53 bgs, Frank B Ross & Co, Mormacsurf, Salvador
339 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Corp, Dominick, Parnahyba
372 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Corp, Palma, Parnahyba
164 bgs, Simab Corp, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro

CAROB BEANS—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exminster, Casablanca

CASEIN—400 bgs, Pioneer Star, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
3,000 bgs, New York Trust Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
1,200 bgs, Borden Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, American British Chemical Supplies, Inc, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, Inlo Trading Corp, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
1,060 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Inc, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
2,400 bgs, Crawford Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires

CASHEWNUT OIL—215 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, President Harding, Cochin

CASSIA—100 bls, Sino Java Handel, Andrew Jackson, Hong Kong
300 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Arnold Maersk, Hong Kong
400 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, Arnold Maersk, Hong Kong
34 bls, Volkart Bros, Inc, Arnold Maersk, Hong Kong

BUDS—27 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Andrew Jackson, Hong Kong
42 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Arnold Maersk, Hong Kong

CASTORBEANS—11,894 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacsurf, Salvador
6,460 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacsaga, Santos
3,400 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacsaga, Salvador
374 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Isaiah, Port au Prince

OIL—431 tons, Mormacsurf, Recife
300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Inc, Mormacsurf, Salvador

CELERY SEED—260 bgs, Terroglobus Trading Corp, Exminster, Bombay
175 bgs, George Luecders & Co, President Harding, Bombay
100 bgs, William Martin Co, President Harding Bombay

CERAMIC COLORS—15 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Britannic, Liverpool

CINNAMON BARK OIL—12 bottles, George Luecders & Co, President Harding, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Magnus, Maybee & Reynard, Inc, Arnold Maersk, Keelung

CLAY, PENCIL—100 bbls, Eagle Pencil Co, Black Falcon, Bremen

CLOVES—511 bgs, Ile de France, Le Havre

COALTAR ACID—15 dms, Merck & Co, Rialto, Hull

CREOSOTE DISTILLATE—40 dms, Merck & Co, Rialto, Hull

CODLIVER OIL—375 dms, E R Squibb & Sons Co, Rialto, Hull
200 dms, American East Asiatic Trading Corp, Rialto, Hull
54 dms, R J Prentiss & Co, Rialto, Hull

COPAL GUM—80 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals inc, Arnold Maersk, Manila

CREAM OF TARTAR — 105 bbls, Manufacturers Trust Co, President Harding, Genoa

CRESOL—5 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool

CRESYLIC ACID—1 cs, Riches-Nelson, Inc, American Manufacturer, Manchester
1 cs, Crowley Tar Products Co, American Manufacturer, Manchester
100 dms, Coaltar Chemical Corp, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
200 dms, George F Smith, Inc, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
150 dms, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
125 dms, American Builder, Glasgow
300 dms, Britannic, Liverpool
364 dms, Elbert & Co, American Manufacturer, Manchester
200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, American Manufacturer, Manchester
1 cs, Charles Page & Co, American Manufacturer, Manchester
57 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool

CRINOTHENE SHEETS—1 ctn, Canadian Industries, Ltd, American Manufacturer, Liverpool

CUMINSEED—500 bgs, Khoarovschahi Co, President Harding, Karachi

DEXTRIN—75 bgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

DIMETHYLAMINO ACID—18 cks, Black Falcon, Antwerp

DRUGS, CRUDE—34 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exminster, Bombay
62 bls, S B Penick & Co, Exminster, Tuticorin

DYESTUFFS—2 cks, Black Falcon, Antwerp
88 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Leerdam, Antwerp
20 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, American Attorney, Antwerp

ESSENTIAL OILS—7 dms, George Uhe & Co, President Harding, Marseilles
6 dms, Polaks Frutal Works, Inc, President Harding, Marseilles
2 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc, President Harding, Marseilles
1 cs, Zanadu Manufacturing Co, America, Le Havre
4 kgs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Ile de France, Le Havre
1 cs, Arnold Maersk, Keelung

FENUGREEK SEED—264 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Boheme, Beyrouth
152 bgs, Boheme, Beyrouth

FERRO MOLYBDENUM—400 cs, National Bank of New York, Andrew Jackson, Yokohama

FERTILIZER—10 bls, National Bank of Australia, Pioneer Star, Melbourne

FISHLIVER OIL—275 dms, Consumers Import Co, Arnold Maersk, Yokohama

MEAL—317 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Exminster, Casablanca

FLEASEED—922 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exminster, Bombay

FUEL OIL—103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Bethlehem, Aruba
90,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Aruba, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao
104,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Grants Pass, Aruba
104,064 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Charlotte, Caripito
45,663 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Amastra, Curacao
92,789 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Skaraas, Curacao
103,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Pan Virginia, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Camden, Aruba
105,830 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Petros, Curacao
103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Camden, Aruba

GELATIN—380 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
50 bls, T M Duche & Sons Co, Black Falcon, Antwerp
500 bgs, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz

GLUE POWDER—216 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Bokefors, Vera Cruz

STOCK—209 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, American Manufacturer, Liverpool

GLYCERIN—536 tons, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
362 tons, L Pasternak Co, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires

GYPSUM—400 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc, American Builder, Liverpool
9,085 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall, Dingwall
10,222 tons, United Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport

HAKELIVER OIL—330 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Robin Doncaster, Cape Town
24 ctns, Strong, Cobb & Co, African Endeavor, Cape Town

HO OIL—17 dms, Consumers Import Co, Arnold Maersk, Keelung

HOMOVERATROYL-VERATRYLAMIN—8 cks, Leerdam, Antwerp

IRISH MOSS—75 bls, T M Duche & Sons Co, Ile de France, Le Havre
50 bls, Jacques Wolf & Co, Ile de France, Le Havre

KARAYA GUM—67 bgs, William M Allison & Co, President Harding, Bombay
74 bgs, Dodwell & Co, President Harding, Bombay
333 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, President Harding, Bombay
267 bgs, Meer Corp, President Harding, Bombay

LAUREL LEAVES—19 bls, R J Litster Co, Exporter, Trieste

LEAD—44 pigs, C P Hull, Rialto, Hull
17,522 bars, American Smelting & Refining Co, Agwimonte, Tampico

LEMON OIL—50 cs, National City Bank, Exminster, Messina
2 cs, F Gazia Co, Exminster, Messina

LICORICE ROOT—5 bls, Walter F Mahneke, Selma Victory, Trieste

LIME OIL—2 dms, George Luecders & Co, Agwimonte, Tampico
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Agwimonte, Tampico
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Agwimonte, Tampico

LOCUST BEAN GUM—300 bgs, President Harding, Genoa

LYOFIX—32 dms, Ciba Co, America, Le Havre

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Britannic, Liverpool

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE—1,500 bgs, F W Berk & Co, American Defender, Amsterdam
1,500 bgs, F W Berk & Co, American Attorney, Amsterdam

MEDICINAL FLOWERS—3 bls, Walter F Mahneke, Selma Victory, Trieste

HERBS—58 bgs, Exminster, Messina
110 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Leerdam, Antwerp
4 bls, S B Penick & Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires

ROOTS—5 bgs, Perex Bros, Ltd, Cape Ann, Limon
51 bgs, Santa Maria, Callao

MENTHOL—25 cs, National City Bank, Birkaland, Rio de Janeiro

MEXICAN GUM RESIN—125 dms, Public National Bank, Bokefors, Tampico

MICA—12 cs, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc, Birkaland, Rio de Janeiro
28 cs, M Gunther Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
19 cs, Colonial Trust Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
23 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
43 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro

MOLASSES—797,160 gls, Czarnikow Rionda Co, Andrew H Humphreys, Santa Cruz

MOLYBDENITE CONCENTRATES—34 dms, Chase National Bank, Andrew Jackson, Yokohama

MONTAN WAX—1,968 bgs, Redemann & Co, John B Waterman, Bremen

MOSS—100 bls, H Refenberg Co, Ile de France, Le Havre

MUSTARD SEED—51 bls, D F Young & Co, American Defender, Rotterdam

MYROBALANS—333 bgs, Remplate Co, Exminster, Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—808 bgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp

NUTMEGS—64 bgs, George Luecders & Co, President Harding, Penang

OLIVE OIL—24 dms, Spilladis Co, Exminster, Casablanca
24 dms, Palanino Oil Co, Exminster, Casablanca
50 dms, Desimone Bros, Exminster, Casablanca
49 dms, New Jersey Importing Co, Exminster, Casablanca

OLIBANUM GUM—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exminster, Bombay

OURICURY WAX—118 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacsurf, Salvador
112 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Inc, Mormacsurf, Salvador
112 bgs, Frank B Ross & Co, Mormacsurf, Salvador
56 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Burkaland, Rio de Janeiro

OX GALL—5 trcs, Wilson & Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires

PATCHOULI OIL—5 dms, Laurier Fils, Inc, President Harding, Penang
4 dms, President Harding, Genoa

PEAT MOSS—120 bls, Half Moon Manufacturing Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam

FERTILIZER—280 bls, American Builder, Glasgow

PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Virchand Panachand & Co, Exminster, Alleppey
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, President Harding, Bombay
252 bgs, Ira Furman Co, President Harding, Genoa
168 bgs, President Harding, Genoa
160 bgs, Schwabach Export Corp, President Harding, Genoa

WHITE—70 bgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—110,698 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
179,796 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Stockholm, Cartagena
113,855 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Imperial Charlottetown, Las Piedras
123,857 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mobil Fuel, Puerto La Cruz
122,373 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
121,554 bbls, California Refining Co, Rock Landing, Puerto La Cruz
105,399 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—227 cs, Black Falcon, Antwerp

PLATINUM—3 bxs, Colamer & Co, Santa Maria, Buenaventura

POPPYSEED—300 bgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler & Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
560 bgs, Atlanta Trading Corp, Leerdam, Rotterdam

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—250 bls, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Exminster, Bombay

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,810 bgs, Imex Corp, Mormacsage, Buenos Aires
9,068 bgs, Imex Corp, Uruguay, Buenos Aires

QUINIDINE SULPHATE—4 cs, Queen Mary, Southampton

RAFAELITE—20 kgs, Charles A Redden, Britannic, Liverpool

RAPESEED—150 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Leerdam, Rotterdam

RESINOIDS—5 cs, P Robertet, Inc, Sobieski, Cannes

RHUBARB ROOT—36 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Harding, Bombay

SAFFRON—5 cs, Carlo Erba Inc, Exporter, Genoa

SAGE OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Exporter, Trieste

SANDALWOOD—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Harding, Bombay

OIL—5 cs, East Asiatic Co, President Harding, Genoa

SAPONINE—17 cs, Banco De Chile, Santa Maria, Valparaiso

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—131 bls, National City Bank, Agwimonte, Tampico
58 bls, Agwimonte, Tampico

SENNA LEAVES—350 bls, S B Penick & Co, Exminster, Tuticorin
150 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Exminster, Tuticorin
15 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Exminster, Tuticorn
30 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Exminster, Tuticorin
70 bls, Meer Corp, Exminster, Tuticorin

PODS—15 bls, Trust Company of North America, Exminster, Tuticorin

SERPENTINE ROOT—2 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exminster, Bombay

SHARK LIVERS—5 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, Santa Maria, Puna

OIL—5 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires

SPERMACETI WAX—50 ctns, American Builder, Glasgow

SULFOSAURE—3 cks, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

TALC—10,650 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Exporter, Genoa

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Birkaland, Itajai
2,400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Birkaland, Itajai
2,400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Inc, Birkaland, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Birkaland, Imbituba
2,935 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Birkaland, Imbituba

TARA—315 bgs, Gladys Dan, Callao

TEA WASTE — 1,111 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, President Harding, Colombo

THEOBROMINE, CRUDE—88 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Britannic, Liverpool
84 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, American Manufacturer, Liverpool

TIN—565 ingots, International Minerals & Metals Corp, Rialto, Hull
881 ingots, Assoc Metals & Minerals Corp, Rialto, Hull
406 ingots, Charles Tennant Sons & Co, Britannic, Liverpool
2,630 ingots, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, American Attorney, Antwerp
2,961 ingots, Tuthill & Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
22,296 ingots, Reconstruction Finance Corp, President Harding, Singapore
1,650 ingots, Charles Tennant Sons & Co, Rialto, Hull
550 ingots, Reconstruction Finance Corp, Rialto, Hull
110 ingots, C P Hull Co, Rialto, Hull

TONKA BEANS—86 cks, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, Celestial, Port of Spain

TOLU BALSAM—50 cs, S B Penick & Co, Ciudad De Maracaibo, Barranquilla
100 cs, Cape Ann, Barranquilla

TUNG OIL—320 tons, Murray Oil Products Corp, Celestial, Buenos Aires
315 tons, Murray Oil Products Corp, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires
310 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires

UREA—192 bgs, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

URLA TECH. CRYSTALS—984 bgs, United Sterling Corp, American Manufacturer, Liverpool

VANILLA BEANS—44 cs, George Uhe Co, President Harding, Marseilles
47 cs, National City Bank, President Harding, Marseilles
23 cs, Tradesmens National Bank & Trust Co, President Harding, Marseilles
64 cs, National City Bank, Ile de France, Havre
7 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Agwimonte, Tampico
15 cs, Zink & Triest Co, Agwimonte, Tampico

VEGETABLE WAX—30 cs, Fleischman, Burd & Co, Arnold Maersk, Kobe

WATTLE BARK—1,100 bls, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Endeavor, Durban

EXTRACT—1,796 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Endeavor, Durban

WAX FLAKES—19 bgs, George H Lincks, Inc, John B Waterman, Bremen

WHITING—1,600 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc, Rialto, Hull

WITHERITE—90 tons, E I Du Pont De Nemours & Co, Rialto, Hull

WOOL GREASE—103 dms, American Defender, Antwerp
24 dms, Irving Trust Co, Pioneer Star, Melbourne
108 dms, Schneider Bros, Black Falcon, Antwerp
17 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, American Attorney, Antwerp
5 dms, American Express Co, American Manufacturer, Manchester
30 dms, Tupman, Thurlow Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool

ZINC SALT—3 dms, Shell Oil Co, Britannic, Liverpool

Baltimore

MAGNESIA, CALCINED—1 cs, Henry R Scott, jr, American Builder, Liverpool

CHROMITE ORE—9,630 tons, Leonard Buck, Inc, Robin Doncaster, Lourenco Marques
5,007 tons, Leonard Buck, Inc, African Endeavor, Lourenco Marques

FISHMEAL—300 bgs, Copeland, Inc, Exminster, Casablanca

MIMOSA EXTRACT—544 bgs, Vermilye Corp, American Builder, Liverpool

OLIVE OIL—275 dms, Schroder Bros, Inc, Exminster, Casablanca

VANILLA BEANS—42 cs, McCormick & Co, Agwimonte, Tampico

WATTLE EXTRACT—575 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Endeavor, Durban

Boston

COCONUT OIL—800 tons, Bunge Corp, President Harding, Manila

LOCUST BEAN GUM—60 bgs, Linder & Co, President Harding, Genoa

PEATMOSS—500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, American Manufacturer, Dublin

TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,094 bgs, Geismar & Co, Celestial, Santos

TRAGASOL GUM—10,231 lbs, James P Marston Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool

WATTLE EXTRACT—718 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Endeavor, Durban

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—348 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers, Inc, President Harding, Alexandria

Norfolk

BONE MEAL—721 bgs, Ashcraft Wilkinson Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam

TRAGASOL GUM—60 cks, James P Marston Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool

Philadelphia

BAUXITE ORE—1,968 tons, General Chemical Co, Byfjord, Paramaraibo

CANARYSEED—455 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cypria, Istanbul
3,181 bgs, Cypria, Rodosto

CHINA CLAY—1,357 tons, English China Clay Sales Corp, Alfa, Fowey
1,303 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Alfa, Fowey
1,311 tons, Moore & Munger Co, Alfa, Fowey
354 tons, J W Higman Co, Alfa, Fowey

CHROME ORE—1,119,920 lbs, Frank Samuel Co, City of Madras, Lourenco Marques

CRYOLITE—2,000 tons, Penna Salt Co, Sussa, Ivigtut

FISH MEAL—2,469 bgs, Holland American Line, Arnedyk, Rotterdam

GYPSUM—6,302 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport

LEAD—110,668 lbs, Watson Geach Co, Andrew Jackson, Hong Kong

MUSTARD—762 bls, W J Jones Co, American Inventor, London

PEATMOSS—780 bls, Bank Manhattan Co, Mormacpine, Gdynia
600 bls, Carl Gastmeyer & Co, Arnedyk, Rotterdam

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—117,785 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfscout, Mena Al Ahmadi
109,272 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Brunswick, Puerto La Cruz
113,611 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Samoset, Mena Al Ahmadi
91,168 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mosli, Covenas
115,225 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbrand, Mena Al Ahmadi
106,192 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
122,271 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Voyager, Pamatacual
119,010 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfvictor, Puerto La Cruz
9,932 bbls, Sinclair Nav Co, Stiklestad, Curacao
104,465 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Traveler, Las Piedras
121,203 bbls, Socony Vacum Oil Co, Cornell, Covenas
122,143 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Sweetwater, Mena Al Ahmadi
125,975 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Stony Point, Puerto La Cruz
102,968 bbls, Sinclair Nav Co, Mermaid, Curacao
101,400 bbls, Sun Oil Co, Atlantic Belgium, Puerto La Cruz
215,109 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Bulkoceanic, Paratacual
120,639 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulftrade, Puerto La Cruz
146,149 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpride, Puerto La Cruz

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,017 bgs, Imex Corp, Mormacpenn, Buenos Aires

San Francisco

BONE MEAL—1,982 bgs, M Grossman, Arcadia Victory, Tsingtao

CALCIUM NITRATE—10,000 bgs, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Abraham Lincoln, Herova

CASSIA—50 bls, R C Pauli & Sons, Surprise, Hong Kong

CHARCOAL CONCENTRATE—118 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Coastal Nomad, Cristobal

COCONUT OIL—203 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tudor, Manila

COPAL GUM—63 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Surprise, Manila
28 bkts, H M Newhall & Co, Sunnyville, Macassar

COPRA—1,500 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Swarthmore Victory, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Swarthmore Victory, Iloilo
600 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Swarthmore Victory, Davao
143 tons, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Sunnyville, Zamboanga
GALENA ORE—708 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, President Taft, Manila
LEAD ORE—457 bgs, Aegean Trading Co, Gunners Knot, Buenaventura
MACE—24 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Sunnyville, Macassar
15 cs, B C Ireland, Inc, Sunnyville, Macassar
MENTHOL CRYSTAL—65 cs, China Trading & Industrial Development Corp, Arcadia Victory, Shanghai
MINERAL CONCENTRATES—301 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Surprise, Manila
14 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Stromboli, La Union
NUTMEGS—96 bgs, B C Ireland, Inc, Sunnyside, Macassar
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Parodi Erminio & Co, Stromboli, Cadiz
PYROTECHNICS—1,475 cs, East Asiatic Co, Surprise, Hong Kong
3,650 cs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Surprise, Hong Kong
50 cs, W J Byrnes & Co, Surprise, Hong Kong
1,873 cs, M S Cowen Co, Surprise, Hong Kong
100 cs, Bond Bros & Co, Surprise, Hong Kong
1,445 cs, Dodwell & Co, Ltd, Surprise, Hong Kong
RED OXIDE IRON—10 bbls, Stromboli, Venice
334 bbls, Charles B Chrystal Co, Stromboli, Malaca
RHUBARB—64 cs, United China International Corp, Arcadia Victory, Shanghai
SESAME SEED—250 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Coastal Nomad, Corinto
SHARK LIVERS—430 ctns, Coastal Nomad, Salina Cruz
OIL—15 dms, Collett, Week, Nibecker, Inc, Swarthmore Victory, Keelung
3 dms, Collett, Week, Nibecker, Inc, Tudor, Keelung
78 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Tudor, Yokohama
TURPENTINE—50 dms, Vohryzek & Co, Golden Gate, Amapala
WOLFRAM ORE—2,000 bgs, J W Hampton, jr, & Co, Surprise, Hong Kong

Wah Chang Changes Name

Wah Chang Trading Corporation, New York, has changed its corporate name to Wah Chang Corporation. The company deals in tung, coconut, castor and other oils, pepper, metals and their derivatives, and other materials.

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Vesta Completes 40 Years With Daggett & Ramsdell

Nicholas J. Vesta, plant superintendent for Daggett & Ramsdell, Inc., toiletries, Newark, N. J., was guest of honor at a party given recently in honor of his forty years with the company. He was presented with a gold watch at ceremonies in the new plant, which were attended by the entire personnel. Mr. Vesta started with the late V. C. Daggett, founder of the company, at the age of nineteen, and was soon placed in charge of the manufacture of cold cream, then the firm's only product.

Canadian Imports: August

Imports of specified commodities into Canada have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for August, 1949, compared with August of 1948, and the January-August period of 1949, are the following products:—

	August		Jan.-Aug.
	1949	1948	1949
Acids	$300.000	$286.000	$2.561.000
Animal oils, fats, greases	326.000	859.000	2.730.000
Cellulose products	484.000	292.000	3.577.000
Chemical products, other	2.922.000	2.493.000	25.041.000
Coal products	1,440.000	1.804.000	9.827.000
Drugs and medicines	971.000	706.000	10.018.000
Dyeing and tanning materials	841.000	778.000	6.659.000
Fertilizers	564.000	477.000	4.218.000
Gums and resins	390.000	330.000	3.487.000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p	1.404.000	1.858.000	12.433.000
Paints and varnishes	913.000	952.000	8.318.000
Petroleum, crude	16.070.000	17.343.000	120.375.000
Petroleum products, n.o.p	7.637.000	15.706.000	52.003.000
Rubber and products	2.481.000	2.719.000	19.456.000
Synthetic resins and products	1.139.000	1.016.000	10.117.000
Tin	1.139.000	885.000	8.291.000
Vegetable oils	1,776.000	1.464.000	14.513.000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	144.000	168.000	1.289.000

Canadian Exports: August

Exports of various products from Canada in August, 1949, as compared with the corresponding month in 1948, have been reported as follows:—

	August	
	1949	1948
Abrasives, artificial, crude	$812.000	$1.124.000
Acids	174.000	606.000
Artificial silk and products	198.000	445.000
Asbestos and products	4,983.000	3.460.000
Calcium compounds	124.000	324.000
Chemical products	1.035.000	1.545.000
Copper and products	8.512.000	6.238.000
Fertilizers	2.696.000	3.722.000
Lead and products	1.519.000	3.477.000
Medicinal preparations	130.000	191.000
Nickel	7.089.000	5.970.000
Paints and varnishes	200.000	287.000
Petroleum and products	6.000	992.000
Soda and sodium compounds	302.000	359.000
Vegetable fats and oils	322.000	1.707.000
Zinc and products	4,368.000	4.451.000

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CHEMURGIC DIVISION

Chemical Freight Rate Reductions Asked of ICC

The Interstate Commerce Commission last week announced receipt of applications for changes in existing railroad freight rates on transportation of acetone, alcohols, antifreeze preparations and related articles; petroleum products; acetaldehyde; peanuts; alumina, and sorghum grain oil. Interested parties have until November 15 to protest the proposed new rates and apply for a hearing.

The applications were for so-called fourth section relief, which permits the charging of lower rates for long hauls than would be the total of the rates between intermediate points making up the long haul.

Fourth section application 24625 covers the movement of acetone, alcohols, antifreeze preparations and related articles in carloads from Baton Rouge, North Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La., to Memphis, Tenn. Circuitous routes were listed as grounds for relief.

Fourth section application 24621 relates to the movement of petroleum and petroleum products in carload lots from Markham, Tex., to points in southwestern, southern, official, Illinois and western trunk line territories. Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes and to maintaining grouping were listed as grounds for relief.

Fourth section application 24623 relates to the movement of alumina from Bauxite, Ark., to Cornwells Heights, Pa. Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes were given as grounds for relief.

Fourth section application 24624 relates to sorghum grain oil and related articles in carloads between border territory and the east. Circuitous routes are the grounds for relief.

Fourth section application 24629 relates to acetaldehyde in tankcar lots from Winnie, Tex., to Huntsville and Huntsville Arsenal, Ala. Circuitous routes are the grounds for relief.

Fourth section application 24632 relates to peanuts in carload lots from points in the south to Chicago. Circuitous routes are the grounds for relief.

Knapp-Monarch Names Schroeder Chemical Division Sales Manager

The Knapp-Monarch Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed C. L. Schroeder sales manager of its "Sparklet" and chemical products division. The division is planning to commence marketing "K-M Magic Mist" insecticide and "K-M Repelamist" insect repellent in aerosol bombs in the near future, and has plans for other aerosol products for household use. Mr. Schroeder was formerly executive vice-president and general sales manager of the McLaughlin-Gormley-King Company, Minneapolis.

Trade Briefs

Arthur Colton Company, maker of pharmaceutical and packaging machinery, Detroit, has appointed Robert P. Waller & Associates representative in the Boston district, Maine and New Hampshire, and Cecil Packard representative in Michigan and western Ontario.

Nopco Chemical Company has awarded cash prizes to four of its employees, Wilfred A. Mack, Louis Orlando, William Dissler and E. Gravenhorst, for ideas submitted during the past year under the company's suggestion plan.

Dr. John E. Barkley, supervisor of physical chemistry research at Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology, has gone to London for a two-week consultation with British scientists on the latest developments in infrared photocell research.

Rossini Gets Carnegie Post

Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, chief of the thermochemistry and hydrocarbons section of the National Bureau of Standards, has been appointed professor and head of the chemistry department at Carnegie Institute of Technology. The appointment will become effective July 1, 1950.

In becoming head of Carnegie's chemistry department, Dr. Rossini fills an office vacated this year by the school's new vice-president and president-elect, Dr. J. C. Warner. The new Carnegie department head joined the Bureau of Standards in 1928, and was appointed chief of the thermochemistry and hydrocarbons section six years later.

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Fertilizer Study Group Here from United Kingdom

The first United Kingdom productivity team interested in studies relating to increased agricultural output arrived in the United States on November 3 to begin observations of American processes of manufacturing fertilizer.

The group members represent manufacturers of superphosphate and compound fertilizers. In a six-week study at experimental stations and chemical, fertilizer and related industrial plants in eastern and southern states, the team will observe American techniques in the primary processes of manufacturing superphosphate and compound fertilizer. The men will also study related procedures covering the provision of raw materials and the utilization of finished products.

During the visit to this country, the team will attend the National Fertilizer Association convention in Atlanta, Ga., and John H. Smith, leader of the group, will be one of the speakers. The group's itinerary is as follows:—

November 3-8, conference with ECA officials and officials of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York, and Boyce-Thompson Institute of Plant Research, Yonkers, N. Y.; November 9, National Fertilizer Association, Washington; November 10 and 11, Tennessee Valley Authority, Florence, Ala.; November 14-16, National Fertilizer Association convention, Atlanta, Ga.; November 17, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.; November 18, Empire State Chemical Company, Athens, Ga.; November 21, Georgia Fertilizer Company, Valdosta, Ga.; November 22 to 28, Swift & Co., International Minerals & Chemical Corporation and Gulf Fertilizer Company, Tampa, Fla.; November 29, Citrus Experiment Station, Lake Alfred, Fla.; November 30, study of phosphate rock loading docks and handling facilities, Tampa and Boca Grande, Fla.

December 2, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va.; December 5, Department of Agriculture, Beltsville station, Md.; December 6, Department of Agriculture, foreign agricultural relations division, Washington; December 7, University of Maryland, agricultural experimental station, College Park, Md.; December 8, Southern States Cooperative, Culpeper, Va.; December 9, meeting with ECA officials and press conference, Washington; December 12, Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; December 13, American Agricultural Chemical Company, Carteret, N. J., and December 17, sail on SS Queen Mary.

Toronto Rubber Group Discusses Carbon Black

Dr. Walter R. Smith, chief research chemist for Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, reviewed some recent advances in carbon black research before the Toronto Rubber Group, Toronto, at is first Fall meeting in October. He placed particular emphasis on reinforcing grades of furnace blacks, pointing out that a furnace black is non-porous and hence its entire surface is available for reinforcement, whereas a reinforcing grade of channel black may possess a significant amount of internal surface not accessible to rubber, as indicated by electron microscope and independent surface area measurements.

Dr. Smith further stated that although all blacks possess "structure" to some degree, the significant factor is the strength with which the particles are held in the chain-like structures. He said that the reinforcing furnace blacks stand intermediate between those furnace blacks generally recognized as displaying a high degree of structure and those of low structure, such as the channel blacks.

Trade Briefs

W. A. Wiard, technical representative of the Dow-Corning Corporation, was guest speaker at the recent meeting of the Buffalo Rubber Group, Buffalo, N. Y.

Harris C. Miller has been appointed to the sales staff of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and has been assigned to the New York sales area.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, has developed an illuminated display to portray the contributions of its chemicals to the end products and manufacturing processes of basic industries at trade shows during the coming year.

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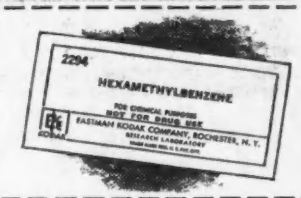

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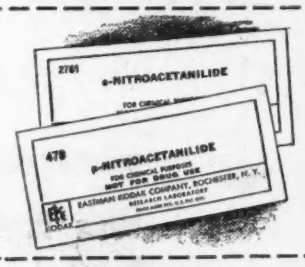

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Chemical Imports Worth $8,500,000 in September

Imports of chemicals and related products into the United States during September were estimated by the Bureau of Census at $8,500,000, an increase of about $900,000 over imports of August. Exports of chemicals during September declined slightly from August, the figures being $58,400,000 and $58,600,000 respectively.

Imports of all products rose from $490,600,000 in August to $530,500,000 in September, or to a level about 6 percent below the $565,400,000 monthly average for the first six months of this year and about 11 percent below the 1948 monthly average of $593,700,000. Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise rose from $880,700,000 in August to $904,300,000 in September, or to a level about 19 percent below the $1,113,500,000 average for the first six months and 14 percent below the $1,054,200,000 monthly average for 1948.

OIT Cuts Chemicals

—Continued from page 3

coconut oil (including solidified or hardened oil and coconut fat; crude coconut oil, commercial castor oil, crude palm oil, and inedible palm kernel oil; copra, castor beans and palm nuts and kernels; chestnut extract; quebracho extract, and miscellaneous inedible vegetable products used as crude dyeing and tanning materials.

Among the refined petroleum products over which controls were tightened were the following products:—

Naphtha, mineral spirits, solvents, and other finished light products (barrel of forty-two gallons); additives of petroleum origin for lubricating oils and greases, including all agents which act as: oxidation inhibitors; anticatalysts; rust preventative inhibitors; inhibitor detergents; viscosity index improvers; pour depressants; stringiness agents; anti-foam agents; antiwear and corrosion inhibitors; film strength improvers; extreme pressure agents, and metal deactivators.

Trademark Cancellation

—Continued from page 4

proceeding was instituted," the ruling said, "states that 'the Federal Trade Commission may apply to cancel * * * any mark registered on the principal register established by this act.'

"The registration sought to be cancelled was granted under the Act of 1905 and therefore the mark contained therein was obviously not registered on the principal register established by the Act of 1946. Nor can it be considered to have been so registered by reason of its republication under Section 12(c) of the Act of 1946, and hence by the explicit language of the proviso clause of Section 14 there is manifestly no jurisdiction in the Federal Trade Commission to apply for cancellation of a registration that was obtained under the act of 1905."

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Xylenol, fractions, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.91	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.94	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.80	—
Meta fraction, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
Xylidins, mixed, dms	lb.	.45	.50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.26	—
Birmingham, Ala	gal.	.23¼	—
Chicago district	gal.	.26½	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.26	—
Dangerfield, Tex.	gal.	.27	—
Hamilton, Ohio	gal.	.25	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.24	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.24	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.23	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.26	—
St. Louis, Mo	gal.	.23	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.23½	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.28	—
Woodward, Ala.	gal.	.23½	—
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.27	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.23½	.25
Petroleum, industrial, 10°, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.28	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.28	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.25	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.27	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.28	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.28	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.26	—
Sewall's Point, Va.	gal.	.25½	—
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.27	—

Y

Yara, yara, cns	lb.	2.00	2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.44	.46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.49	.51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.53	.55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.57	.59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St. Paul	lb.	.32	—

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Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies .... lb. .95 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, lb. .32 - —

Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb. 1.90 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .09¼ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome lb. .23½- —
Yellow dock root, bls. lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbire hydrochloride vls. oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .35 - —

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms. lb. .26¼- —
NF, dms. lb. .38 —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E. lb. .12 - .15½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast lb. .15 - .17½
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E. lb. .12½- .16
frt. alld. Pac. Coast lb. .16¾- .19¼
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bgs., works lb. .10¾- .11½
precip., powd., dms. lb. 26 - —
Purified precip., dms. lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .38 - .41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1225- —
dlvd. lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1260- .1325
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .17¾- .18
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.85 —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls lb. .42½- —
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .09¾- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, com'l, leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, etc., higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls lb. .36 - .37
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .10¼
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .34 —
ton lots lb. .35 —
less ton lots lb. .36 —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.85 —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.40
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.40 7.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls, 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms lb. .23 22½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 3.00
Zinc sulphide, magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., bags, works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld lb. 2.00 2.50
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180 .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220 .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works lb. .21½- —
normal, dms., works lb. .43 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works lb. .21¼- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb 7.00 - —
Nitrate, dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .45 - .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .60 .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .29½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- .03¾
10 tons, works lb. .03½- .04
5 tons, works lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works bl. .04¼- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
5 tons, works lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less works lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 —
works lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works lb. .11¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 .16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
5 tons, works lb. .38 - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .38¼- .39

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Strength in senega root and weakness in goldenseal stood prominently to the fore last week in the botanical drug market. Witch hazel leaves were also strong and higher. Black pepper prices tumbled sharply on cessation of trading in spots and nearbys. White pepper continued its sensational advance. Vanilla beans were on the rise and spot quotes did not completely reflect the replacement markets. French thyme cost more abroad and the spot was up, too. French majoram also cost more, spot and replacement. African ginger was down, and two kinds of the Jamaican root were cheaper. A renewal of shipment offerings on Alleppey green cardamom, and also decorticated seed for shipment from India was noted. The market index was down 0.8 point and at 185.0 compared with the unchanged index at 201.8 a year ago.

Mandrake root continued to gain strength as more and more of the first-hand stock passed to secondhands as some operators appeared disposed to take up any and all root offered at a reasonable price. Spot was unchanged but considerably above what those now concentrating on the small, unsold country stock were disposed to pay. Ginseng underwent a decline followed by a rise and showed no net change against prices a week ago.

Goldenseal was a root that no one seemed to want. At least, the continued appearance of anxious sellers in the currently dull market kept prices under pressure without stimulating buyers to activity. Lobelia stocks were well absorbed and not a great deal remained in first-hands. Derived products were on the advance.

Copaiba and tolu balsams were down on poor trade and good competition. French celery was higher abroad, though unchanged here. Cassias were mainly steady but some shading was noted of prices previously quoted on Canton select rolls and Yunnan unscraped material. Ceylon cinnamon continued a price decline that some expected to be extended moderately unless demand reappear.

Balsams

Copaiba—The market was slightly easier on the whole and quotations ended last week on the lower basis of 58c. to 60c. per pound.

Tolu—Slightly more competition prevailed locally and sales last week were made on the lower basis of $1.95 to $2.80 per pound, varying according to seller and quality of material.

Barks

Elm—Local activity was within rather narrow limits, but spot quotations held reasonably steady last week. Some buyers in the domestic primary market raised their buying quotations two-thirds above those prevailing a year ago, this in an effort to stimulate a needed collection of the slippery item.

Fringetree—Some primary market collectors' carryover was insufficient and in attempting to increase gathering of this article raised their buying prices a third over those paid late in the season a year ago. The spot market was noted for firmness.

Sassafras—Some of the new collection was bought at primary market buying prices a third below those prevailing late in 1948. Also, the general report has been that the quality of select bark brought into the warehouses at the origin was an improvement over the comparatively low grade goods that had featured the 1948 collection. Fairly adequate protection against Spring needs of consumers was said to have been made.

Beans

Vanilla—Both Bourbon and Mexican beans continued to occupy a firm to strong spot position that for the most part did not fully reflect the strength prevailing in the respective primary markets. Bourbons on the spot advanced to $3.25 to $3.75 per pound, and Mexican whole beans went up to $4.25 to $4.75. Cuts remained at $3.75 to $4 but were much firmer. New crop is many months away and with the origins offering little at this time, the strength developed of late can scarcely do anything but increase, according to importers. The new crop season for Bourbons is June-July, and that for Mexican is March-April—those being the first shipment positions that are apt to be offered to this market when new crop becomes available.

Berries

Hawthorn—Jobbing business was sufficient to confirm the market as quoted. Stocks were not exceptional in size but they seemed to be covering current requirements with no difficulty.

Raspberries—The article was in moderate supply, firm in price, and subject to a routine but very steady consuming request.

Flowers

Arnica—The market was quiet as to demand, the call being mainly for jobbing quantities required for immediate consumption. Quotations were steady at home and abroad.

Chamomile — Roman chamomile for shipment was offered from London, the same being for shipment from the origin and quoted on the basis c. & f. New York. On spot the market held steady at 95c. to $1 for Roman and 45c. to 48c. for Hungarian material.

Linden—Day-to-day demand was irregular and sporadic without weakening the recently very steady price position that had prevailed in material with as well as without leaves.

Gums

Arabic—Well informed importers felt that the minimum of current spot quotations on amber sorts was not warranted by shipment quotations that most often have to be paid at the source. However, the rather restricted selling on spot for some time past has resulted in rather

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Senega root, 5c. per lb.
Witch hazel leaves, 6c. per lb.

Other Articles

Grains of paradise, 2c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, shipment, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, white, 15c. per lb.
Thyme, French, ½c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Mexican, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Copaiba balsam, 3c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, 2c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Goldenseal root, 15c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, green, Ceylon, 15c. per lb.
Alleppey, 30c. per lb.
Cassia, Canton rolls, select, ½c. per lb.
Yunnan rolls, unscraped, ½c. per lb.
buds, China, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, India, spot, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, No. 2, Ceylon, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Cyprus, 1c. per lb.
Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Persian, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, ¼c. per lb.
Montana, oriental, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 6c. per lb.
December arrival, 5c. per lb.
December-January shipment, 4c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
185.0	185.8	184.6	201.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended October 28

New York

Apricot kernels, bitter, 119 bags: hydrocyanic acid.
Cassia, 100 bales: insect infested.
Cassia oil, 20 drums: not USP.
Celery seed, 789 bags: filthy.
Chamomile flowers, 19 bales: filthy.
Chillies, 131 bags: filthy.
Cinnamon bark oil, 5 drums: not USP.
leaf oil, 5 drums: not USP.
Cod oil, 260 drums: decomposed.
Coriander seed, 3,605 bags: filthy.
Ergot, 8 bags: filthy.
Ginger, 102 bags: live and dead insects.
Karaya, gum, 244 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts, 55 bags: live and dead insects.
Nutmegs, 1,367 bags: wormy and moldy.
Paprika, 480 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 3,787 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Pimento, 250 bags: live and dead insects.
Psyllium husks, 594 bags: live insects.
Thyme leaves, 304 bags: filthy.

Baltimore

Cumin seed, 270 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Poppy seed, 8 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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sharp competition, coming mainly from quarters desiring to reduce inventories for one reason or another—usually a desire for cash.

Benzoin—The market at 50c. per pound minimum proved to be quite steady on Sumatra gum and it was said to be a price well supported by the most recently received cable offerings of shipment goods at the origin. Stocks on spot were believed sufficient to meet the probable need in early Winter.

Mastic—The market was fairly competitive because of the absence of more than small-way demand over recent weeks. However, holders were disposed to maintain quotations while not being entirely devoid of a willingness occasionally to shade said quotations should attractive demand arise.

Herbs and Leaves

Boneset — Buying prices on both herb and leaves were lower in the domestic primary market this year. Compared with prices paid for new crop a year ago, the current stocks in the country were obtained at a drop of about 85 percent for the herb and 50 percent for the leaves.

Buchu—No further recession in spot prices has developed and for the most part a deal of stability accompanied the quotations named by local dealers in response for the not very substantial inquiries coming from manufacturing consumers.

Digitalis — Replacement offerings from European points have not suggested the presence there of superior supplies nor have they indicated substantial easing of shippers' price views. It appeared as though domestic leaves of such high quality still had attraction for the more discriminating of purchasers.

Lobelia—Scarcity abounded in all markets and almost every transaction was a marked influence on the unquestioned upward tendency of prices. However, such advances have gone far already and some feel that the top of the market has been reached unless far more demand than is now in prospect shall develop later.

Marjoram—Shipment quotations cabled from France have gone sky high, carrying the spot quotations to the basis of 52c. to 52½c. per pound, a price which last week was quoted only on future arrivals.

Mullein — This comparatively minor item in the domestic botanical drug economy was carried over so lightly in some primary market directions as to bring about a rise of 100 percent in the prices offered gatherers during the latter part of the 1949 collection season.

Pennyroyal—Some primary market collectors raised buying prices by slightly more than 100 percent above those offered gatherers in the 1948 collection season. Foreign goods were in considerable competition with the domestic article.

Sage—The much wanted Dalmatian article was no longer available for spot delivery. More is coming forward but sellers were reserved as to quoting on an arrival basis, being disposed to await developments in what seemed to be a strong market.

Scullcap—New crop was bought this year at lower prices, the drop in buying prices for southern material being about a third for what was last paid for 1948 crop collections.

Thyme—Each purchase of French thyme to come forward from the origin appeared to be followed by a further rise in shipment quotations. Bidding against the cabled prices was notably unsuccessful last week and spot quotations went to 16½c. to 17c. per pound.

Witch Hazel—All spot sellers have tightened up on supplies and prices. The latter were higher at 20c. to 25c. per pound last week. Collections in 1949 were obtained after a rise of about 50 percent over the buying prices in 1948.

Miscellaneous

Gravel Plant—New crop in some instances was obtained at a rise of about 100 percent in buying prices as compared with what was paid in 1948. However, it is a small item at best.

Grains of Paradise—Few dealers have any and at least 52c. to 53c. per pound would have to be paid for the item for quick delivery.

Liferoot Plant—Lack of a carryover amounting to much brought a rise of about 600 percent in the buying prices offered gatherers of the 1949 crop. The item's importance, however, is minor.

Roots

Blood—The accumulation of stocks of new crop goods was rather substantial this year at a reduction of about 50 percent in buying prices as compared with what was paid a year ago. However, advices received from the middlewest last week indicated that demand had undergone some improvement.

Ginseng—A fortnight ago, prices on this article swung downward rather sharply but during the past week they seemed to have experienced a moderate rise. Locally, quotations ranged $12 to $16 per pound and varied over that range according to quantity.

Goldenseal—Almost every domestic primary market operator appeared to be pressing this article for sale without too much success for a reward. In the New York market last week, N.F., quality root was available at $3.25 per pound, though upwards of $3.40 was being asked in some quarters. Firm offerings made by substantial suppliers at $3.25 to $3.40 found few buyers.

Mandrake—Who ever holds this root at the orgin and is willing to accept a reasonable price based on what was paid to diggers this year won't have have much difficulty in finding a buyer. A quiet buying movement seemed to be afoot last week. Judging from information in hand from the origin, most of the 1949 collection has moved into secondhands whose price ideas have a distinct upward trend. Very little root was reported being held except by a few of the larger dealers. The prices asked now by secondhands in the country cannot be obtained readily but the belief is that consumers and speculators will be forced to raise their price ideas before another crop season arrives. The price asked by spot botanical dealers was 40c. to 45c. per pound last week.

Senega—The market condition continued to strength and advance and during the past week spot offerings most often were made at a minimum of $1.55 per pound while upwards of $1.65 was mentioned.

Seeds

Cardamom—Indian decorticated now afloat was offered to buyers here on the basis of $2.70 to $2.75 per pound. The article had been unavailable in any position for some time. Also, green Alleppey was afloat on the basis of $2.35 to $2.40. Spot quotations on green Ceylon material were down sharply to the interesting price position of $2.15 to $2.20.

Celery—Cables offering French seed showed a rise of ¼c. per pound without affecting the spot quotation at 25c. to 25½c. Indian seed on the spot was fractionally lower at 21c. to 21½c.

Coriander—The only change in price developed on seed of Moroccan origin, that item being slightly higher for shipment but not on the spot.

Cumin—Spot quotations were off a fraction, all varities being priced at 17c. to 17½c. per pound. Demand was sufficiently low to stimulate competitive price activity among holders.

Fennel—After being in nominal position for some weeks, cables from India restored and on that basis future shipment position and on what basis future arrivals were proposed at 11¾c. to 12c. per pound. Argentine and French seed did not change.

Fenugreek — Cables from the origins were about ¼c. per pound higher last week but spot quotations lacked new development and the Moroccan item was still quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound. Indian was 11c. to 11½c., being too high to attract buyers.

Mustard—Danish yellow was a fraction lower at 12c. to 12½c. per pound, and the oriental article from Montana was shaded to 7½c. to 8c. Other quotations and varieties lacked change.

Poppy — Limited demand stimulated competition between suppliers. Quotations on Dutch seed were down to 15¼c. to 15½c. and those on Polish seed were shaded to 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia—China cassia buds were lower at 20c. to 22c. per pound and select Canton rolls were shaded to 12½c. to 13c. The only other change was a fractional reduction to 13½c. to 14c. on unscraped Yunnan rolls.

Cinnamon—No. 2 Ceylon continued to drop in price and late last week the asking price was 19½c. to 20c. per pound.

Clove—No Madagascars were available at the origin, at least, no prices were quoted. Zanzibars for shipment were down to 19c. to 20c. per pound against spots at 21c. to 21½c.

Ginger—African root turned considerably more competitive last week, and while open quotations were 43c. to 44c. per pound, it was intimated that on large quantities considerably less would be acceptible to sellers. No. 2 Jamaica was down to 48c. to 49c. and the No. 3 became 47c. to 48c. Jamaican root, however, was not too plentiful in local directions.

Pepper — Pepper prices took a sharp tumble when demand evaporated and left trading temporarily emancipated from the

speculative operations which were the basis of much of the recent price advances. Spot black pepper was down to $1.28 to $1.30 at a late hour in the week. December arrival was quoted at $1.25 to $1.26 and December-January shipment became $1.07 to $1.08 without enticing buyers from their reserve. White pepper continued to make new price records and it was difficult to buy at the quoted price of $2.30 to $2.32; such quotations were usually subject to confirmation.

Obituaries

Omar T. Frick

Omar T. Frick, president of the Standard Ultramarine Company, Huntington, W. Va., died recently. He was seventy-nine years old. He had once been with Standard Oil Company in Evansville, Ind., and American Naval Stores, Savannah, Ga. Mr. Frick founded Standard Ultramarine in 1909.

Dr. Royall O. E. Davis

Dr. Royall O. E. Davis, soil and fertilizer expert, died October 30 of a heart attack at his home in Washington, D. C. He was sixty-nine years old.

He had been with the Department of Agriculture for forty years, first as a soil physicist, later in charge of the soil physics division and, at the time of his death, as an administrative assistant in the soils division. During World War I he took up the study of the fixation of nitrogen and in World War II he studied fire and explosive hazards of ammonium nitrate for the Army.

Solomon R. Guggenheim

Solomon R. Guggenheim, one of the operators of the famed Guggenheim mining interests, died November 3 at his estate in Sands Point, L. I. He was eighty-eight years old. Together with his brothers, Daniel, Murry and Isaac, Mr. Guggenheim had developed tin mines in Bolivia, nitrate fields in Chile, copper mines in Alaska, gold mines in the Yukon, and diamond mines and rubber plantations in the Belgian Congo. For eighteen years they held voting control over the American Smelting & Refining Company.

Fred A. Hartman, vice-president of Protexol Corporation, fireproofing materials, New York, died last week in a Washington, D. C., plane accident. He was thirty-four years old.

Howard C. Haupt, died November 1 in a plane crash in Washington, D. C. He was chain store sales manager for the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers' Association and formerly held an advertising position with Aero-sol division of the Bridgeport Brass Company.

George A. Hill, one of the nation's leading independent oil men, died November 2 in Greenville, S. C. He had been president of the Houston Oil Company and Houston Pipe Line Company since 1932. He was fifty-seven years old.

Charles D. Rafferty, retired partner of H. J. Baker & Brother, chemical importer, died recently at his home in Greenwich, Conn. He was affiliated with the United States Steel Company in Pittsburgh before joining Baker in 1931. He was seventy years old.

Bids Wanted

Acetylsalicylic acid, 4,992 bottles of 100 five grain tablets, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 161, November 15.

Black, carbon, 28,000 pounds, lamp, 3,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Candles, various, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 261, November 28.

Cellulose acetate butyrate, 2,500 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Kelly Base, Texas) invitation 122, November 8.

Chemicals and drugs, including neosynephrine hydrochloride solution, refined paraffin, physostigmine salicylate powder, potassium hydroxide pellets, priodax tablets, trisodium phosphate sulphuric acid, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-30, November 14; various Purchasing Officer, Medical Section, Panama Canal (Washington 25) circular 5809, November 8.

Chlorinated diphenyl, 1,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Cornstarch, 175,008 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 284, November 22.

Diethylene glycol, 2,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Drier, paste, 2,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Glue, thin flake or ground, 30,000 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Gum arabic, 1,500 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Hexahydric alcohol, 10,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Hexylene glycol, 1,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Ink, litho, 7,500 pounds, Army Map Service (Washington 16) invitation S-16; November 30; litho offset, 365 pounds, printing, 315 pounds, printing letterpress, 35 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 9215, December 2.

Lard oil, 9,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Springfield, Mass.) invitation 25, November 28.

Linseed meal, Army Quartermaster (Grayson St. Station, San Antonio 8, Texas) invitation 7, November 15.

Metal cleaner, 1,650 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.) invitation 73, November 21.

Milori green, 5,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Mineral oil, 4,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Oleomargarine, 1,400 pounds, Veterans Hospital (Northport, L. I.) invitation 50-166, November 8.

Paint, enamel, 1,600 gallons, Army Engineers Corps, (180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco) invitation ENG-62, November 15; **Various,** 280 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco) invitation ENG-62, November 15; 2,400 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11), 530 gallons, Quartermaster Depot (Jeffersonville, Ind.) invitation 44, November 28.

Paradichlorobenzene, deodorant 4-ounce blocks, 7,200 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 5745, November 22.

Polyvinyl acetate emulsion, 10,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Salt, iodized, 2,380,000 pounds, Quartemaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 253, November 28; evaporated, 126,000 26-ounce containers, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 109-S, November 17.

Shortening, various, 237,650 pounds, various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 111-S, November 16.

Sodium sesquisilicate, 10,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Testosterone propionate in oil, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 168, November 16.

Trichlorethylene, 6,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Trisodium phosphate, 20,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Turpentine, gum spirits, 1,100 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13), invitation NY-W-18564, November 10.

Vaccine, smallpox, 50,000 packages., ten tubes, USP potency three months, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 169, November 10.

Varnish, lithographic, 43,300 pounds, alkyd, 24,000 pounds, long M, 12,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

Water repellent, textile, 21,481 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 271, November 14; for laundry use, various deliveries, from January 1 through June 30, 1950, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 110-S, November 14.

Wax, casting, inlay, and utility, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N.Y.) invitation 168, November 16; floor emulsion, 2,180 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13) invitation BO-W-18563, November 8.

Wool grease, neutral anhydrous, 3,000 pounds, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 23.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Reports concerning business in essential oils varied considerably last week. Some still reported a rising volume of demand, saying that the purchases of cosmetic manufacturers were "like old times." Others reported trade as being spotty with orders being more numerous while quantities asked for were smaller; despite which trade was above that a year ago. One quarter declared that seasonal buying was over after a "rough" three months during which exceptional activity had made for continuous and unrelieved "busyness." In the matter of price movements, higher quotations developed in anisic aldehyde, lemongrass, peppermint, and Dalmatian sage, while lower quotes prevailed on clary sage oil, terpineol, and wormseed oil by the close of the week. The market index rose 1.1 points and at 103.0 compared with 100.9 a year ago after a drop of 0.1 point.

Abies siberica was reported in short supply and in some quarters the market was called nominal. Clove was without change as to minimum prices but the range was narrower on spice made from Zanzibar buds. No more spice was available in Madagascar. Ginger was still high in prices named for both oil and root. Demand for lemon and orange was good, or fairly good though not big. Some said that minimum spot prices on Messina lemon were below import cost.

Lemongrass was higher with a majority of spot houses and the supply was small and tight by most reports. The stability of the current prices was considered doubtful despite the currently strong trend. Peppermint was higher in the country where stocks were said to have become concentrated in strong hands. The spot price on natural followed the primary course.

Dalmatian sage oil was almost unobtainable. Clary sage was more competitive. Spanish oil demand was expected to grow. Wormseed was, on the surface, a lower priced oil but reports concerning supply were somewhat adverse and demand varied according to seller. Spearmint was plentiful and relatively easy in price. Interest in dillweed oil showed signs of becoming more conservative. Nutmeg oils from both East and West Indian nutmegs were priced at identical prices in one quarter despite the fact that the East Indian nutmegs cost 10c. more than the West Indian item.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anisic aldehyde, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 55c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 5c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 85c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Sage oil, clary, 80c. per lb.
Terpineol, 2c. per lb.
Wormseed oil, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
103.0	101.9	102.2	100.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—A much tighter market prevailed on spot and minimum quotations appeared to be $4 per pound, quoted by three houses. The range, according to dealer, was to $4.20. Reduction of stocks and a stronger replacement position had all but completely eliminated competition in terms of price shading.

Amyris—The spot appeared to be in very steady position and quarters doing the bulk of business in this item reported prices in complete stabilization and verging on added firmness.

Anise—But one dealer named this article at 89c. per pound. The balance of the local merchandizers quoted between $1.25 and $1.35. This situation reflected the steadily mounting support of the spot market in keeping with the uncertainty of further shipments from the primary market. Spot stocks were fair in size but their holders were inclined toward reserve in the matter of making offers.

Bergamot—No further development came in prices and the market continued to be quoted over the range $4.40 to $5 per pound, depending on seller, brand, and replacement costs. Conditions prevailing in Italy gave no suggestion of an early easing of the market at the origin.

Bois de Rose—Undertones were generally steady as the result of steady absorption of offerings and the lack of price unsettlement in the Brazilian market. Stocks were said to protect consumers' needs for some time on the basis of current takings.

Cananga—The higher end of the range was raised to $3.55 per pound on native oil but the market minimum was still $2.75 per pound as quoted in one quarter alone. Rectified oil was very steady at $3.50 to $4.55, according to dealer and quantity needed.

Cassia—Further developments were lacking but the undercurrent on spot flowed more actively toward an increasingly firmer price position based on the uncertainty of shipments in the future from the primary market. Quotations ranged $1.80 to $3 per pound, according to seller, but reports of sales at $3 were few.

Cedarwood—Prices have become reasonably stable and signs of competitive shading of the quoted market were hard to find. Demand was little in excess of jobbing requirements of a moderate number of manufacturing consumers. Stocks coped easily with the call.

Clove—Reports varied. Some called the market strong. Others pointed toward recent and rather sharp declines in the shipment price on Zanzibar spice. Not many suppliers specify the type of raw material used in production either here or at the origins. Madagascar bud oil, however, appeared to range $1.45 to $1.75 per pound, while oil of Zanzibar origin ruled at $1.70 to $2.20, as to seller. Demand was called fair to brisk. Reports of exports from Marseilles last August included Madagascar clove oil valued at $5.932.

Cubeb—Spot prices held steady and in line with replacement cost regardless of the absence of more than jobbing request during the past week. Stocks could withstand larger demand with little difficulty.

Dillweed—Reasonable price stability prevailed on the spot where market prices ranged $5.65 to $7.50 steadily throughout the past week. Goods moved steadily to the food processors whose requirements were reported reaching a substantial total.

Eucalyptus — Seasonal demand has shown some gain, possibly accounting for the more stable market that has ruled for some weeks following numerous and downward revisions of spot quotations. Most of the more prominent operators in this item had steady to firm views on prices which, they said, were in line with the prevailing cost to replace the current spot stocks.

Geranium—Strength at the replacement origins was reflected in the well maintained and firmly entrenched spot prices for normal quantities of merchandise. Little competition prevailed and ranges in quotations remained wide, being $10.50 to $12.60 per pound on Algerian, and $12.50 to $14.25 on Bourbon oils.

Ginger—Spot quotations recently eased moderately so far as African root was concerned but the greater to be preferred Jamaica item was one of real strength, small supply, and upward price tendency. The range last week was $21 to $28 per pound, being a 50c. rise on the higher end. Demand has been curbed by the exceedingly high prices that replacement cost has brought. Costs were so high that some former sellers have dropped the item.

Lemon—In most quarters, prices on Messina oil ranged $2.75 to $5 per pound, depending on brand. One supplier continued to quote $2.50 as the market minimum. Demand was reported variously, being "not too brisk," "fairly good," "good," and "regular" in several different quarters. One importer declared that there was talk of reducing the duty but it will be recalled that the United States of its own volition recently reduced the ad valorem duty to 17½ percent from its previous level of 25 percent. Whether the "talk" referred to above meant an additional reduction to the one already in effect could not be cleared up definitely.

Lemongrass—The market was strong. Stocks were often declared to be scarce or tight. Spot quotations, based on a consensus obtained from five suppliers, showed price views to be between $2.25 and $2.30 per pound. As high as $2.75 per pound was quoted in one direction.

Lime—Demand was reported to be more easily covered than it was recently but the spot market still was shy of normal reserves and, consequently, prices remained generally steady. Mexican distilled material was priced at $6.05 to $6.75 per pound, and the same type of oil from the West Indies stood at $6.15 to $7.50. Confectioners were fair takers.

Mandarin—One quarter where the minimum price had been $9.25 per pound on Italian oil for a long time past set the market down to the basis of $6.75 during

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

the past week. According to seller, however, the range was still to $9.75.

Nutmeg—Oil made from East Indian nutmegs was quoted in one direction as low as $3.55 per pound last week. Other quarters called the market $3.75 to $3.85. West Indian oil held steady at $3.55 to $3.85. The difference in prices for East Indian and West Indian nutmegs was 10c. per pound, the former being the higher in price. Therefore, some suppliers found it difficult to understand how anyone could sell East Indian and West Indian oils at the same price.

Orange—Confectioners were takers of this oil in better than fair sized quantities in contradistinction to the rather moderate takings for the account of soft drink and flavor makers. Prices remained generally steady and most sellers maintained a schedule, varying according to the variety of oil offered, free from any further tendency toward price shading.

Peppermint—The market was upward, moderately in some quarters and rather sharply in others, during the past week. At the end of the period, natural oil ranged $4.90 to $5.80 per pound, and the redistilled item was $5.20 to $6.30. Some well-informed quarters said that country prices had been raised and stocks at the origin had worked into the hands of big and strong producers. All quarters said the primary market had developed considerable strength.

Rosemary—Some fair-sized quantities were reported to have been bought for import by local dealers, prices being considered to be advantageous and conservative stocks on spot requiring some replacement purchases. Spot quotations remained steady.

Sage—Clary sage oil was lowered to the basis of $13.50 to $16 per pound, but most dealers failed to change quotes. Dalmatian sage oil was higher at $3.60 to $4 per pound, and several suppliers said the article had become very scarce. The shortage of Dalmatian material was, in some quarters, expected to raise the sales of Spanish material which, last week, ranged easily at 90c. to $3.50, as to seller and quality.

Sandalwood—Since the recent price decline, the market appeared to have developed a steadier undertone despite the not especially active demand from manufacturing consumers. The market ranged $12 to $16.50 per pound, depending on seller, brand, and quality.

Snakeroot—Minimum quotations held at $18.75 per pound but the supply so priced was said to be moderate in size. According to seller, the market ranged to as high as $25. Demand remained relatively small regardless of what price was made.

Spearmint—Stocks were reported plentiful and demand was not too brisk or merely fair in most quarters. The market ranged $3.10 to $4.10 per pound as to seller but many on spot failed to name under $3.25.

Sweet Birch—A fair sized production was reported this year and sellers for the most part believed that all probable needs of manufacturing consumers had been well covered. Prices remained generally steady, even after new crop was offered.

Tansy — Unchanged prices suggested that the 1949 production was not overly large and was obtained at a cost tending to solidify further the quotations prevailing for a long period of time. Business during the past week was strictly jobbing.

Thyme—Shipment quotations were reported in reasonable stabilization, a fact that tended to keep spot prices free from change regardless of the fact that demand could be considerably larger without being actual substantial in size.

Wormseed — Reports concerning the supply situation varied widely. In quarters where demand was reported "not too heavy," the supply was declared to be "ample," and the minimum price was $3.45 per pound. In a direction where stocks were "expected to be short," the price was lowest at $3.50 under good demand. And in still another where the supply was described as "not abundant," the cheapest price was $3.65 and demand was "pretty good." And, finally, as high as $4.15 was quoted on the spot. As the medicine show barker used to say, "you pays your money and you takes your choice."

Wormwood—Trading was at low ebb but the market remained generally steady over the range $6.40 to $7.50, prevailing according to dealer. All major consumers were said to have covered the bulk of their requirements. Hence, business was expected to remain within jobbing confines.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone—Business was routine in size but generally about normal so far as the takings of most consumers were concerned. Prices remained relatively steady in all quarters.

Amyl Salicylate—Jobbing business was up slightly without carrying prices to a higher level. The supply was said to keep consumers' requirements well covered.

Anethol—Very firm undertones governed in all directions on the spot and the tendency of prices remained upward in keeping with present prospects with respect to replacement costs.

Anisic Aldehyde—Prospects for a higher production cost led to an upward adjustment of spot quotations and at the close of last week the market was $2.10 to $2.35 per pound, depending on who quoted and on what quantity.

Carvol—The relative stability of raw material prices has solidified quotations on this article for some time past and the past week brought no change in that aspect of the market. Demand was rou-

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tine but about level with recent buyers' takings.

Civet—Perfumers were takers of quantities about normal in size and the movement into consumption worked in the direction of price stability. Natural was $4 to $5 per ounce; synthetic, $15 per pound.

Innis Speiden Issues Data On 'Iscobrome' Applications

Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, has issued an eight-page leaflet describing "Iscobrome," a soil fumigant that is reported to control most nematodes and soil insects as well as many soil-borne diseases. The leaflet gives complete instructions on the use of "Iscobrome," a colorless liquid containing methyl bromide as the active ingredient. The product, it is said, is not unpleasant to apply and is formulated for the grower who prefers to do his own application work.

Among the instructions are those concerning when to use "Iscobrome" and how to use it in ridged or mixed crop greenhouses. The new "M-Larvajector" applicator for the smaller operator is described, along with the tractor and manpower "Larvajector" for treatment of larger areas, raised benches and ground beds. Copies of the leaflet may be obtained from the company at 117 Liberty street, New York.

Van Dyk Issues Book On Cosmetics Materials

Van Dyk & Co., perfumery and cosmetic raw materials, Belleville, N. J., has published a booklet entitled, "A Guildepost to Applications of Cosmetic Raw Materials."

The booklet opens with a description of the chemical nature of a number of Van Dyk cosmetic raw materials. Following this, recommendations are given as to the specific cosmetic in which each material may be used and in what percentage. Suggestions are also made as to an appropriate type of perfume for each cosmetic. Copies are obtainable from the company, Main and William streets, Belleville.

Wildroot Buys Frostilla

The Wildroot Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has purchased the Frostilla Company, hand lotion firm, Elmira, N. Y. All administrative, sales, advertising and manufacturing activities of the Frostilla organization will be directed from the Buffalo offices of the Wildroot Company.

Fritzsche Remodels Chicago Office

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils, New York, has completed the remodeling of its branch office at 118 West Ohio street, Chicago. The branch remains under the management of Peter Niles.

FTC Dismisses Du Pont Price Discrimination Charge

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice its complaint charging E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., with price discrimination violative of the Robinson-Patman act in connection with the interstate sale of trichlorethylene.

The dismissal order states that "the commission is of the opinion that the reasonable possibility of competitive injury, if any ever existed, has now been terminated."

Noting that according to the complaint, the discrimination occurred prior to 1945 and "was confined primarily to a single customer," the commission said:—"The record indicates that the alleged price discrimination occurred partially because of wartime controls imposed upon the production and price of the commodity in question; that because of such conditions the competitive effects of the alleged price discrimination were negligible or non-existent; and that the pricing practices of respondent which brought about said discrimination were discontinued on April 30, 1945, and are not likely to be resumed. Under these circumstances, the commission is of the opinion that the reasonable possibility of competitive injury, if any ever existed, has now been terminated."

The dismissal order was issued, with the consent of the respondent, on motion of counsel supporting the complaint. The commission reserved the right, however, to take such further action as future circumstances may warrant.

Bush Heads Ungerer Golfers

W. Bush, secretary of Ungerer & Co., essential oils and chemicals, New York, registered low score at a recent outing of the company's golfers at the Essex Falls Country Club. Frank Dittrich took second place honors, and Fred Schilling came in third. Mr. Bush was presented with a sterling silver "Paul Revere" bowl, with the understanding that it must be won three times in order to insure permanent possession.

Hickok Engages Andersen

Svend E. Andersen recently joined the staff of J. N. Hickok & Son, flavor division of Ungerer & Co., Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York. He will be concerned with the promotion and development of fruit flavor sales. Mr. Andesen has been in the flavor field for more than sixteen years and holds a degree in chemical engineering from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Bromund Names Hukill Agent

E. A. Bromund Company, waxes, New York, has announced that the Hukill Chemical Corporation, Cleveland, has become its representative in the Ohio territory.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Demand for most coatings materials continued at excellent levels in last week's market. As for prices, imported casein advanced again, while shellac fell off right down the line. The index was unchanged, continuing at 201.7.

Earth colors were in plentiful supply all around, although buying interest remained good. Synthetic iron oxides were similarly in ready availability in an active market. Lead pigments moved in good volume, as painting operations continued in high gear. With the apparent industry-wide settlement of the steel dispute near, the trade expected a pick-up in red lead sales.

Lithopone, zinc yellow and zinc oxide all held firm, despite a one-quarter cent rise in metallic zinc during the period. The first two materials were in ample supply. However, zinc oxide stocks were not too plentiful, due primarily to the scarcity of high-quality metal and continuing strike conditions at plants of one pigment maker. Copper oxide prices were firm despite a seven-eighth cent rise in the metal.

New York shellac prices last week began to feel the effects of the recent devaluation of the Indian rupee. Bleached grades dropped one cent. Lemon lacs were off 4 cents, while superfine and TN declined 2 cents and 3 cents per pound, respectively. Dealers here intimated that the market was going through a shakedown period, and that further adjustments would probably be coming up in subsequent weeks.

Reflecting recent pig lead declines, schedules on a variety of vinyl stabilizers were lowered. Lead orthosilicate gels were downed 1¼ cents per pound, as was dibasic lead stearate. Tribasic lead sulphate received a 2-cent cut, while normal lead salicylate was dropped one cent. Dibasic lead phthalate was decreased by 1¾ cents per pound.

Imported casein advanced fully one cent per pound here. New York sellers attributed the rise to speculation by Argentine traders, ponting out that sellers of reliable-quality material were holding back offerings in expectation of further strengthening. Domestic grades, still short, held firm.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., 1c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 1c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Lead orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, 1¼c. per lb.
60% PbO, 1¼c. per lb.
Phthalate, dibasic, 1¾c. per lb.
Salicylate, normal, 1c. per lb.
Stearate, dibasic, 1¼c. per lb.
Sulphate, tribasic, 2c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WW, X, 3c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Lemon, No. 1, 4c. per lb.
No. 2, 4c. per lb.
Superfine, 2c. per lb.
TN, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
201.7	201.7	209.6	224.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Shipments were reported to be prompt last week, as demand continued excellent. The overall supply situation remained good. Prices were without change.

Blue, Peacock—The United States Tariff Commission reported August production of peacock blue lake at 243,454 pounds, compared with July output of 198,735 pounds.

Brown, Metallic—In ample supply, this pigment material continued in good call during the past seven-day period. Listings were maintained all along the line.

Brown, Sap Crystals—The price structure continued on a par with levels of previous weeks. Stocks were good all around. Demand was also at excellent levels.

Brown, Sienna—There was no dearth of either burnt or raw grades in last week's market. Consuming inquiry remained excellent. Prices were firm, and there were no indications of any changes in this regard in the immediate offing.

Brown, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Business was reported good in this section last week. Stocks, however, remained readily available to all buyers. Listings were maintained at previous levels.

Brown, Umber—Stocks continued excellent during the period under review. Buying interest was also at good levels. The price situation remained stable. There were no changes made during the week, and none were contemplated in the near future.

Brown, Vandyke—In ample availability, this pigment material was in good call during the past seven days. Quotations were without variance.

Copper Oxide—Both red and black grades continued in adequate supply last week. Demand was reported moderate. There were no price changes despite the week's 7/8c. advance in the metal.

Lead Pigments—The metal price holding firm last week, schedules on white leads and lead oxides were similarly stable. Stocks were ample for both types. With protective coatings operations continuing in high gear, call was at excellent levels. Even red lead sales, which had experienced a decline in volume during the steel strike, were expected to pick up shortly.

Lithopone—Metallic zinc gained another ¼c. per pound during the past week. However, prices in this section held fast at 6¼c. to 6⅝c. per pound for ordinary and at 8¼c. to 8½c. for titanated. Demand was said to be good. Stocks were plentiful.

Red, Iron Oxide—Both natural and synthetic grades were in plentiful supply during the week. Call for both types continued excellent. Despite the excellent volume of business, there were no delays in shipments anywhere in the market. Prices were steady all along the line.

Red, Venetian—This section was quotationally without feature during the period. Demand was described as good. Stocks were ample all around.

Yellow, Iron Oxide—The supply position of both natural and synthetic grades continued excellent last week. Consumer interest in both types of materials remained at good levels. Prices were steady right down the line.

Yellow, Zinc—Although metallic zinc was upped an additional ¼c. per pound during the week, prices in this section held firm at 23½c. per pound. Demand was good. Stocks were plentiful everywhere in the market.

Zinc Oxide—The metal advanced another ¼c. per pound last week, rising to 9¾c. for slabs, East St. Louis. This firming up of the metal price was attributed to the settlement reached between the union and one steel company. Oxides, meanwhile, held firm. Demand was excellent. Stocks were not too plentiful, owing largely to the scarcity of high-quality zinc and the strikebound conditions prevailing at plants of one pigment producer.

Fillers and Extenders

Mica—Demand was at good levels during the week. Stocks were readily available. However, producers emphasized that there was still no surplus of material. Prices held firm. Sellers expected no change in prevailing quotations until the end of the year, at which time it appeared that advances would be effected.

Tripoli—The Bureau of Mines reported 1948 sales of tripoli, amorphous silica and rottenstone at 26,845 short tons, valued at $705,523, a decline of 22 percent in quantity and 6 percent in value. States producing these mineral substances last year were Illinois, Missouri and Pennsylvania.

Synthetic Resins

Sales of alkyd resins continued good during the period. Stocks were still sufficient to cover all requirements of consuming industries, despite the continued shortage of phthalic anhydride. Coumarone-indenes were still being sold on a quota basis last week, although an industry-wide settlement in the steel strike appeared near. Sellers believed that the scarcity of material would continue until February, 1950. Leading consumers of these resins are the floor tile and rubber industries.

Natural Resins

The New York market last week continued in the throes of a shakedown period. Most observers were willing to admit that prices were tending lower, but few dealers were willing to quote publicly. Primary reason for this reluctant attitude was attributed to the unusual period of give-and-take through which the market was passing. It was felt, however, that conditions would stabilize by early next year. Meanwhile, demand continued to show mild improvement. As for supplies, all but No. 1 Singapore and DBB were in ready availability.

Shellac—The first tangible effect of the recent devaluation of the Indian rupee was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 6

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felt in New York last week, as prices dropped 1c. to 4c. per pound. Bleached grades were off 1c., bonedry skidding to a range of 61½c. to 64c. and refined slipping to 71½c. to 74c. per pound. Lemons No. 1 and No. 2 were down 4c. each, at 60c. to 61c. and at 58c. to 59c. per pound, respectively. Superfine fell off 2c., prices ranging from 57c. to 58c., and TN was 3c. lower, at 54c. to 55c. per pound. Dealers here intimated that this market too was going through a shakedown period, and that further adjustments would be coming up in subsequent weeks. As a matter of fact, by late last week the above quotations were being shaded in some quarters. Calcutta, meanwhile, was dull during the period. Buying here remained on the spotty side. The better orange lacs, though still short, were said to be improving slightly supplywise.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—The United States Tariff Commission reported July production of this plasticizer at 583,700 pounds. Market conditions, meanwhile, remained unchanged. Demand was good. Stocks were ample. Prices were steady.

Diethyl Phthalate—There was no change in the market position of this material during the period, supply, demand and prices all holding at previous levels.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Supplies were reported to be holding up well during the past seven-day period. Demand was said to be excellent. In fact, on petroleum-type material, output was reported to be barely meeting requirements. However, at least one producer intimated that that company could accommodate limited amounts of new business. Prices were steady for both grades, coaltar continuing at 33½c. to 35c. and petroleum remaining at 33c. to 34½c. per pound. The United States Tariff Commission reported August production at 992,406 pounds.

Vinyl Stabilizers—New lower schedules were announced last week in line with recent declines in the metal. Both the 50-percent and 60-percent grades of lead orthosilicate gel were dropped 1¼c. per pound, as was dibasic lead stearate. Tribasic lead sulphate was reduced 2c. Normal lead salicylate received a 1c. cut, while dibasic lead phthalate was downed 1¾c. per pound.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—The Bureau of Mines reported 1948 asbestos production in the United States at 37,237 short tons, a rise of 48 percent over 1947 and a new record. Chrysotile production was reported from Vermont and Arizona; amphibole from California, Georgia and North Carolina. Imports of asbestos also attained a new record. Canada was our principal supplier of chrysotile and relatively small quantities were received from Southern Rhodesia and Russia.

Casein—The price of imported advanced fully 1c. per pound in New York, rising to 19¾c. to 20c. per pound. Dealers have attributed the upward movement to speculation in the Argentine, which has resulted in the holding back of supplies by sellers of reliable-quality material. Both standard and premium-quality domestic remained unchanged, at 22c. to 22½c. and at 22½c. to 23c. per pound, respectively.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Argentina shipped 1,700 tons of casein to this

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CCI

market in September. It was also believed that fully 2,500 tons were shipped to the United States in October.

Commodity Credit Corporation for the week ended October 28 purchased 4,578,035 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 2,295,618 pounds of roller process. To date, government purchases of milk powder this year have aggregated 378,264,326 pounds, compared with 108,336,132 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

Metallic Driers—Buying interest was moderate during the period. Prices remained on a par with previous levels, despite the week's ¼c. rise in slab zinc. The supply position remained unchanged, offerings continuing in free availability to all buyers.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended November 4 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday
B	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$7.25 $8.00
D	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.25 8.00
E	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36	7.55 8.30
F	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	7.55 8.30
G	6.56	6.56	6.60	6.57	6.57	7.55 8.30
H	6.56	6.56	6.60	6.57	6.57	7.55 8.30
I	6.56	6.56	6.60	6.57	6.57	7.55 8.30
K	6.56	6.56	6.60	6.57	6.57	7.55 8.30
M	6.56	6.56	6.60	6.57	6.57	7.55 8.30
N	6.56	6.56	6.60	6.57	6.57	7.55 8.30
WG	6.57	6.59	6.60	6.57	6.57	7.55 8.30
WW	6.77	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	7.80 8.55
X	6.77	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	7.80 8.55

Drums

Sales		400	718	200	
Receipts	68	189	76	401	41
Shipments	3,701				
Stocks	28,660	*29,845	29,921	30,322	30,363

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange—Bulk— Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.) Friday
Per gal.	.38¾	.38½	.38½	.38¾	.38¾	.47½ .56
Sales, bbls.	...	320	160	160	...	
Receipts, bbls.	282	43	692	80	19	
Shipments, bbls.	1,668	86	259	200	239	
Stocks, bbls.	12,407	*11,887	12,320	12,200	11,980	

* Adjusted by actual count.

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended October 29 averaged $21.25 per standard barrel of 435 pounds for gum purchased outright and $21.19 for gum processed for the Commodity Credit Corporation loan, according to the Department of Agriculture. The weighted average price paid for all gum was $21.24 per barrel, as compared with $21.51 for the previous week.

The twenty-one reporting plants received 19,935 standard barrels of commercial gum and 3,148 barrels of loan gum, a total of 23,083 barrels or 1,099 barrels per plant, as compared with 1,056 barrels at the same plants a week ago.

The estimated turpentine contents of the gum were 10.43 gallons for loan gum, 10.44 gallons for commercial gum, or an average of 10.44 gallons. Rosin contents were 296.3 pounds for loan, 298.1 commercial, or an average of 297.9.

The percent of gum by grades was:—WW, loan 27, commercial 28, average 28; WG, loan 30, commercial 17, average 19; N, loan 17, commercial 18, average 18; M, loan 15, commercial 22, average 21; K and below, loan 11, commercial 15, average 14.

Atlas Preservative Has New Heat Resisting Paint

A new aluminum paint, said to be capable of resisting temperatures up to 600 degrees C. without affecting either the paint or adhesion, is being marketed in Great Britain by the Atlas Preservative Company, Ltd., Erith, Kent, according to Scottish Amalgamated Trade News Agencies.

In tests to determine the paint's adhesive value, coated metal plate was brought up to a dull red heat and plunged into cold water, with no effect on the paint film or interference with adhesion, the agency reports. It is being recommended for the painting of foundry plants, steel chimneys, boilers, furnace doors and any other metal areas where high temperatures are involved.

N.E. Paint Club Meets Nov. 10

The New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will meet at the Statler hotel, Boston, on November 10. The featured speaker will be Walter W. Cenerazzo, who will deliver an address entitled "Wake Up, New England."

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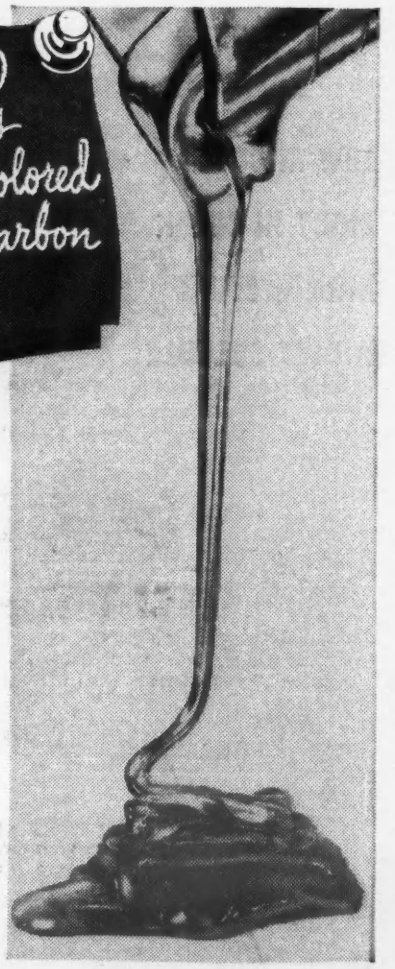

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Viscosity 210° F., Saybolt sec.	93.8	377	1040	3000
Specific Gravity 60°/60° F.	.854	.871	.881	.894
Color, NPA	2	2	2	3
Pour Point (ASTM) °F.	—25	9	20	35

Additional grades, and their Saybolt viscosities at 210 °F., are L-10 (40.6 sec.), L-50 (68.2 sec.) and H-50 (540 sec.).

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HOUSTON, TEXAS	Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.	8501 Market Street
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LOS ANGELES, CAL.	Griffin Chemical Co.	555 South Flower Street
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.	Southern Solvents & Chemicals Co.	1854 Jefferson Highway
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	Philipp Bros. Chemicals, Inc.	511 Westminster Street
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Butyl Palmitate

Cosmetic—Suggested as lubricant in cosmetic preparations.

Leather—Suggested as lubricant for leather.

Mechanical—Suggested as lubricant for metal parts.

Miscellaneous—Suggested as lubricant in carbon paper compositions, paper stencils.

Plastics—Suggested as plasticizer in various compositions.

Printing—Suggested as lubricant in printing inks.

Textile—Suggested as lubricant for textile fibers.

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Adhesives—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in various adhesive preparations.

Chemical—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in making emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants.

Cosmetic—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in creams, hand lotions, and the like.

Disinfectant—Wetting agent (Brit. 587-271) in disinfecting and germicidal compositions.

Dry-Cleaning—Wetting agent (Brit. 587-271) in dry-cleaning solutions.

Dye—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271).

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in boring, cutting, drilling, and wire-drawing oils; greasing and lubricating compositions; sulphonated oils; wax preparations.

Firefighting—Wetting agent (Brit. 587-271) in solutions for extinguishing brush fires.

Ink—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in lithographic, printing, and writing inks.

Leather—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in dressing, fat-liquoring, finishing, soaking, softening, tanning, and waterproofing compositions.

Metallurgical—Wetting agent (Brit. 587-271) in metalplating and solvent-degreasing processes, metal-cleaning baths, scouring agents.

Miscellaneous—Modifier (Brit. 587271) of surface tension of liquids in various products and processes.

Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in cleaning, polishing, and waterproofing compositions, embalming fluids, ink removers, soldering fluxes, wallpaper removers, and aqueous dust-settling sprays; in making beer-glass coasters, and in various processes involving aqueous solutions, such as soaking, washing, impregnating, penetrating, wetting.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in laquers, paints, and varnishes, and in pigment manufacture.

Paper—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in beater operations, dye liquors, felt conditioning, felt-cleaning agents, and sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions.

Pesticide—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in insecticidal and fungicidal compositions, horticultural sprays.

Petroleum—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in acid treatment of oilwells, in cutting oils, and in mineral oil, pitch, and tar compositions.

Photographic—Wetting agent (Brit. 587-271) in blueprint and photographic processes.

Rubber—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in cements.

Soap—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in detergent compositions, textile soaps.

Textile—Wetting agent (Brit. 587271) in bleaching, boiling-off, bowking, carbonizing, degumming, dyeing, fulling, kier-boiling, mercerizing, and soaking baths; coating, oiling, degreasing, scouring, sizing, spinning, washing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions; printing pastes.

Polyoxyethylenelauryl Alcohol

Cosmetic—Emulsifying and wetting agent in making creams, hairsetting and hair-washing preparations, ointments (suggested for use where stability to alkalies is very important).

Disinfectant—Emulsifying agent in making emulsified germicidal preparations (suggested for use where stability to alkalies is very important).

Dry-Cleaning—Emulsifying and wetting agent in making dry-cleaning preparations (suggested for use where stability to alkalies is very important).

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Emulsifying agent in making preparations of natural or synthetic waxes and of oils.

Laundry—Emulsifying and wetting agent in making cleansing solutions (suggested for use where stability to alkalies is very important).

Lubricant—Emulsifying and wetting agent in making boring and drilling oils, greasing and lubricating compositions, wire-drawing preparations (suggested for use where stability to alkalies is very important).

Leather—Emulsifying and wetting agent in making dressing, finishing, lubricating, softening, and waterproofing compositions (suggested for use where stability to alkalies is very important).

Miscellaneous—Emulsifying and wetting agent in making polishes of various kinds, cleansing, degreasing, and waterproofing compositions (suggested for use where stability to alkalies is very important).

Paper—Emulsifying and wetting agent in making coating, sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions (suggested for use where stability to alkalies is very important).

Pesticide—Emulsifying and wetting agent in making fungicidal, herbicidal, and insecticidal preparations (suggested for use where stability to alkalies is very important).

Soap—Emulsifying and wetting agent in making detergents, hand-cleansing compositions, shaving preparations, textile soaps (suggested for use where stability to alkalies is very important).

Textile—Suggested for use where stability to alkalies is very important, particularly as an emulsifying and wetting agent in textile processing.

Sodium Fluosilicate

Adhesives—Suggested preservative for industrial starches, glues, and other organic adhesives.

Suggested as repellent of bacterial decomposition fungi, micro-organisms.

Agriculture—Ingredient of cyanamide mixtures for use in the defoliation of cotton plants prior to harvesting with a mechanical cotton picker.

Building Materials—Suggested as preservative for insulating board, pressed woods, and the like.

Suggested as repellent of dry rot, fungi, micro-organisms, termites.

Food—Preservative (used in Europe before World War I, but prohibited by the Food and Drug Administration in the United States).

Laundering—Sour in process operations (a "sour" is a material added to the final rinse to destroy traces of bleaching compound and to neutralize any remaining soap and washing soda).

Miscellaneous—Preservative for industrial starches and sizes.

Paper—Suggested as preservative for paper and articles made thereof, for example, shipping cartons (to proof them against damage by rats, cockroaches, bacteria, micro-organisms, fungi).

Pesticide—Herbicide in admixture with cyanamide (widely used in Germany before World War II for killing weeds along railroad rights of way).

Mothproofing agent (claimed to be particularly effective in solution on woolen clothing, rugs, upholstery, curtains, drapes, and the like).

Repellent for dry-rot fungi, insects (cockroaches, mosquitos, termites), rats.

Suggested as sterilizer for soil.

Toxicant for bacteria, crickets, culex mosquito larvae (can be applied in concentrations as low as 1 part to 80,000 parts of water), cutworms, grasshoppers, fungi, insects, micro-organisms.

Textile—Suggested as mothproofing agent for fabrics.

Suggested as preservative for dressings, fabrics, finishes, sizes.

Wood—Suggested as preventive of dry rot.

Maleic Anhydride Offered In Briquettes by Monsanto

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has commenced commercial production of maleic anhydride in briquette form. A. D. Evans, who has charge of sales of the product, said that the briquettes are offered in addition to the flake and fused forms and that there is no increase in price over the company's regular schedule.

Metal Cans Shipments: July

Total shipments of metal cans during July, 1949, showed marked increase, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of July metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 314,347 short tons, as compared with the 303,921 short tons shipped during June.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Plan November 10 Meeting

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will install its new officers at a meeting at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park avenue, on November 10. The featured speaker will be Henry F. Payne, American Cyanamid Company, who will present a paper entitled "Emulsion Paints, Their Theory and Practice." In addition, Edwin P. Peterson will deliver the report of the subcommittee on new problems and Anthony Skett will report for the subcommittee on flooding and floating.

Phila. Paint Technicians Plan November 16 Meeting

Oakley H. Garlick, of Paul O. Abbe, Inc., will be the principal speaker at this month's meeting of the Philadelphia Paint & Varnish Production Club, which will be held at the Engineers' Club, November 16. Mr. Garlick, along with his speech, will present a movie on ball and pebble mill operation. There will be another movie on the club's June outing which Dr. J. Husen of Krumbhaar Chemicals will present through the courtesy of D. H. Litter Co.

Masury Elects Directors

John W. Masury & Co., paint manufacturer, Baltimore, Md., elected J. Barry York, president of the James Bute Company, Houston, Tex.; Harry Held jr., president of Ilsley & Held, New York, and A. D. Matthai, Baltimore, to its board of directors at the recent annual meeting of the board.

Martin-Senour Engages Gjemre

The Martin-Senour Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, has appointed Kenneth Gjemre sales and service representative for its "Nu-Hue" division. Mr. Gjemre, who was former assistant buyer in charge of paint for the J. L. Hudson Company, will concentrate his efforts on department store accounts.

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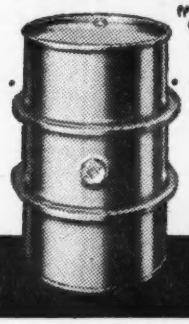
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Viscosity (G-H)	Z1-Z3	Gloss retention	Excellent
Color (Gardner)	10 Max.	Color retention—air-dry	Good
Acid No. of solution	7 Max.	Water resistance	Excellent
Pounds per gallon	8.3	Oil, gasoline resistance	Very Good
Pigment compatibility	Very Good	Specific gravity	1.10
Air-dry—set	Very Fast	Phthalic anhydride	28%
Through dry	Excellent	Oil acids content	28%
Baking speed	Very Fast	Type of oil	Drying

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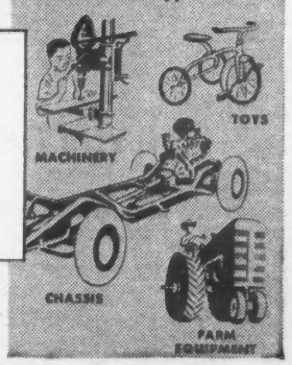

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NPVLA Gets Views on Future Trends

Federation Studies New Materials, Club Papers at Opening Sessions

A report on developments in the field of new materials since last May and presentation of findings on research projects undertaken by local clubs highlighted the opening sessions of the convention of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, held in Atlantic City on November 3 to 5, following the NPVLA meeting.

William P. Colio, of E. I. du Pont de the materials committee, said many of the new materials were getting their first announcement in this report. Developments up to May had been covered in an interim report to the council.

The new materials were covered in application categories as follows:—

Solvents

The Jefferson Chemical Company has announced an inexpensive crude solvent, polychlorinated residue, which is claimed to consist largely of dichloroethyl ether.

Consumer tests on a new alcohol, 2,2,6,6-tetramethylolcyclohexanol, supplied by General Mills indicate it to be outstanding for the synthesis of reconstituted soya drying oils by esterification with soya oil acids.

Tetrahydrofuran is now available in commercial quantities from the du Pont company. This is an excellent solvent for natural and synthetic resins, yielding solutions of very high solids content at working viscosities.

The Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation is supplying a line of petroleum fractions under the name of "Inkol." These highly refined, slow-drying solvents have particular use in roller coating, baking, silk screen, and wire enamels.

Pigments

"Kadox 515" zinc oxide, produced by the New Jersey Zinc Company, is offered for use in alkyd enamels. It is claimed that this pigment will not induce haze.

The Magna Manufacturing Company has announced "Magnaflake" triple 707 aluminum paste which is a standard lining grade containing 73.5 percent nonvolatile material.

A line of synthetic siennas is now available from the Mineral Pigments Company. Improved brilliance, softness, and easy grinding are claimed for these pigments.

A new lightfast "Monastral" blue BT-297-D has been announced by the du Pont company. It shows a greener hue than BT-284-D and offers a shade never before obtainable in the "Monastral" blue price range. Like BT-284-D, the BT-297-D is highly resistant to crystallization. In metallized finishes it exhibits a striking and unusual two-tone effect from red to green. It will produce brilliant tints that cannot be matched by other pigments with the same degree of durability.

Oils

The Sherwin-Williams Company has announced high polymer oil No. 11. This is a synthetic drying oil which is durable, stable, and free from after-tack. The oil retains its color and dries through.

Commercial quantities of "Cykelin," a linseed base oil, and "Cykelsoy," a soya base oil are available from Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. "Cykelin," produced at a Z-2 viscosity, has a pale-amber color and a low acid number. It sets in a few hours and dries extremely hard overnight.

The Baker Castor Oil Company is now producing a dehydrated castor oil specifically developed for use in the manufacture of styrenated oils. The oil is known as "Castung W." Their "Castung 404" is a quality dehydrated castor oil available at reduced prices.

General Mills is now producing a line of soya oils.

"Arolin 3501" and 3506 produced by U. S. Industrial Chemicals are two synthetic oils recommended as lower cost replacements for linseed at no sacrifice in quality.

Resins and Plasticizers

Marketing of a new alkyd resin, "Aroflat 3010," as a vehicle for quality flat wall paints with which brushing time is cut by 25 percent has been started by U. S. Industrial Chemicals. Tests have shown that paints containing this resin are five to seven times more washable than current formulations. The resin shows a high degree of nonpenetration and unusual color retention.

"Panarez 6-210," produced by Pan American Chemicals, is a new oxidizing hydrocarbon resin compatible with many natural and synthetic drying oils, resins, and rubbers. It gives high gloss, hardness, and alkali resistance to air-drying finishes.

The Eastern Regional Research Laboratory has improved the production and quality of allyl sucrose. In a recent paper the use of allyl sucrose to upgrade drying oils was described.

The American Polymer Corporation has completed installation of equipment for the commercial production of "Polyco 350." This compound is a stable dispersion of a flexible, high-styrene copolymer suitable as a replacement for casein. It is recommended as a base for water paints.

Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc. has announced "Durez 240." Its use increases drying speed of oleoresinous coatings. It may be used in alkyd, printing ink, and print paint vehicles.

The Plaskon Division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company is now producing a new soya alkyd, "Plaskon 3161," for use in automotive enamels. The resin is characterized by pale color, excellent color retention, rapid air dry, and short baking cycle. It may be blended with urea-formaldehyde and melamine resins.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals has also an-

—Continued on page 77

NPVLA Elects K.P. Laird Sec'y Succeeding Moulton

Kenneth P. Laird, associated with NPVLA since June, was elected secretary of the association, to succeed T. S. Moulton, who resigned last spring because of ill health. Before joining the association,

Kenneth P. Laird

Mr. Laird saw service with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the House of Representatives, where he was enrolling clerk. A native of Iowa, the new secretary is a lawyer who served as secretary to Representative Otha D. Wearin for four years before joining the commerce chamber. He spent four years with the air forces during the war and is a major in the reserve.

Guest Speakers Believe Military Preparedness And Guarding Political Ideals Are Major Needs

Three distinguished guest speakers and a group of industry leaders analyzed the national and international economic and political outlook at the sixty-first convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at Atlantic City last week and while all agreed that we are living in a tremendously complex era, fraught with many potential dangers, the overall note was one of cautious optimism. Consensus of needs was:—continued adequate military preparedness as a safeguard against an overnight aggressive war; continued expansion of our economy to assure an economic basis for national security, and alert, zealous guarding of American political ideals against the attacks of subversive elements.

The convention, held at the Haddon Hall hotel on October 31, November 1 and 2, was divided into a series of business sessions devoted to presentation of the elaborate plans for the 1950 industry cooperative advertising campaign, the expanded operations of the Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up campaign, the amplification of "Paint Power" courses as a means of increasing retail sales, and full discussion of the needs of the industrial division.

President Joseph F. Battley, elected last year for a three-year term, was principal presiding officer and in his annual address outlined last year's industry achievements and plans for next year's selling and promotional operations which, it is hoped, will keep the industry at or above the billion dollar levels reached in 1947 and 1948.

Mr. Battley, who resigned as a brigadier general in the United States Army to take

Joseph F. Battley

the paint industry position, concluded his analysis of the business outlook with a statement of faith in the American way of life, but issued a warning that "today we find strongly entrenched elements attempting to destroy not only what has been built for you, but the very foundation of our way of life, the freedom so wisely built by our forefathers. To counteract this, we must at all times be alert, we must speak out strongly for our system which is the lifeblood of our very existence. We must recognize and combat insidious propaganda from without and within, which fosters disunity, discord and distrust among our people. I have no fear of socialism or communism as ranking elements in this nation. The only fear I have is the lethargy of too many people who may be deluded into the belief that they, as wards of the government, can exist without producing."

A warning against encroachment of socialism and the need for statesmanlike leadership of American business executives was also sounded by J. Warren Kinsman, vice-president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

The convention delegates found great interest in and gave warm approval to a brilliant address by Leo M. Cherne, nationally known economist with the Research Institute of America, who takes delight in poking fun at himself for not being afraid to go out on a limb with categorical predictions for the future. At the 1948 convention in Chicago, immediately following the election of President Truman (which Mr. Cherne had predicted would not happen), the speaker gave a number of forecasts for the current year, in most of which he has been proven right. Because of this fact, the paint manufacturers were particularly eager to hear what he had to say about 1950.

Mr. Cherne was gratifyingly specific, and even went as far into the future as 1952, stating that President Truman would certainly run and again be elected because of the fact that our Moscow-in-

U.S. Expanding Economy Continuance Held Vital

Wallace F. Bennett, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and former vice-president of NPVLA, declared that an economy that increases production of goods faster than the population grows is more important to people of the United States than the mere possession of money.

Emphasizing that money will be of little use twenty years from now unless the necessities of life are being produced in such quantities that they are available, Mr. Bennett asserted, that there can be no security unless we preserve our expanding economy.

"Security must have an economic basis," he said. "Over the years we have had a very expanding economy. There can be no hope in security unless we believe that same process will continue.

"Can you write security in a contract?" Mr. Bennett asked. "Can you and I guarantee to be alive tomorrow morning to fulfill that part of the contract? Can even so great a corporation as the steel corporation guarantee to the men with whom it has been negotiating that forty years from now, when some of them expect to retire, it can have the capital accumulated to provide the kind of pension they think they are going to get, and that the money will actually buy what we would consider to be $100 worth of security per month?"

Employees Are Part of Industry

In order to make America secure, management must create a spirit of unity with employees, Mr. Bennett said. Manufacturers, he added, should demonstrate to the men and women in their plants that employees are as much a part of industry as owners and managers.

"We must have unity if we in America are to be secure," the NAM president emphasized. "By the experience that the men and women in America have in your plant and mine, we must demonstrate what unity means to them."

In the light of what has happened in the past thirty years, the world craving for security is understandable, Mr. Bennett observed. However, he said, security cannot be insured by possession of an atomic bomb by the passage of a social security law, or by the promises of politicians.

If workers, farmers, or businessmen look to government for security, they look in vain, the NAM president emphasized, adding that the idea that security lies in one's ability to influence government "is the most vicious and dangerous of all fallacious notions of security." There is no security in political power, he declared,

—Continued on page 86

NPVLA Officers for 1949-50

President:—Joseph F. Battley (elected last year for three-year term).

Vice-president (reelected):—William G. Dabney, Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky.

Treasurer:—Roy B. Anderson, Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vice-president of wholesale-distributors division:—J. William Johnston, Pittsburgh Paint Supply, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Regional vice-presidents:—New England (reelected), Wilbur L. Rice, U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, Providence, R. I.; eastern (reelected), Roy W. Lindsay, Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; central, Fred G. Weed, Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, Mich.; southern, Joseph M. Warren, Warren Paint & Color Company, Nashville, Tenn.; southwestern, J. Barry York, James Bute Company, Houston, Tex., and western (reelected), Raymond T. Carey, Interchemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.

Executive committee (three-year terms):—E. A. Foy, jr. (chairman), Foy Paint Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. P. F. Brawner, W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Calif.; J. A. Martino, National Lead Company, New York; Helmer A. Melum, Benjamin Moore & Co., Chicago; David H. Moran, The Reardon Company, St. Louis, and Frank L. Sulzberger, Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago. The balance of the elected members of the committee carry over for one or two years.

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spired prosperity would still be continuing at that time, and his conviction that the nation's job-holders would not vote for a change under such circumstances.

A more detailed analysis of the American defense program and the need for unification of armed services was given to the convention by W. Stuart Symington, Secretary of the Air Force. He advocated an integrated plan for defense, because, he said, that was the only way in which to keep the budget within bounds essential to maintenance of American economic stability.

The third guest speaker was Wallace F. Bennett, now president of the National Association of Manufacturers and a former vice-president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. His plea was for the maintenance of the American way of life to combat encroachment of elements which want to destroy our freedom.

President's Annual Report

In his annual report Mr. Battley paid marked tribute to the work of the association staff, reviewed the activities of every division and made an announcement of a new service which should be of great benefit to the industry at large. This is the statistical division, which will gather and distribute a far wider range of industry data than has been available heretofore. Mr. Battley's report follows in part:—

"Needed additions have been made to the facilities and personnel of the scientific section this year. A new and major project is the investigation of dispersion and the types of machinery best suited for this purpose. A dispersion laboratory has been set up at headquarters and, with the cooperation of equipment manufacturers, various types of mills and their effectiveness are being studied. This investigation, when completed, will serve as a guide to better products and more satisfactory operations.

"Among other studies made this year are those involving fire-retardant paint, paint as a vapor barrier, fume control, and the ill effects of moisture on paint jobs. Also, work has been done to develop better testing methods, to determine the quality of contemporary paints through exposure tests, and to evaluate catalytically cured varnishes.

Industrial Finishes Division

"As the "Blue Print for Action" became the "Blue Print in Action," rapid developments were made during 1949 to benefit the producers of industrial finishes. Many points of the program outlined last January by the industrial finishes steering committee were, on the whole, either carried out completely or are nearing completion. As a result, great progress has been made toward an appreciation of the problems of the industry and finding the solutions to those problems.

"The year 1949 is likely to be long remembered by the legislative committee. Forty-four of the forty-eight state legislatures were in session. Formula labeling bills, bills providing for the examination and licensing of painters, and of general contractors and sub-contractors including painting contractors, and bills requiring the compulsory registration of trade marks in various states, jeopardizing your investment in long-established trade marks, were introduced.

"Two of these bills were brought to vote and passed without reference to the usual committees and before your legislative committee could get into action. One of these, however, failed on a referendum. A most troublesome bill was passed in Maryland over our opposition. The net was two defeats and nineteen successes.

Statistics Division

"Our newest service is the statistics division. Today—more than ever—business needs all the information it can secure. However, we recognize that it is difficult for many of us to gather the available data, analyze it and present it in the proper form. A large amount of data has been gathered at headquarters and is available to members on request. We have published information on the 1947 census of manufactures, sales trends, inventories, fluctuations in buying power and other facts which have a bearing on your business. The paint statistics committee is now considering the proposed outline for a statistical handbook for which most of the data have been gathered. We have just completed a study of trade potentials which will be available for distribution soon. Great progress has been made in this division and it will continue to expand and improve. This opens a new association service and one to which our members can refer for statistical aids in their operations."

Treasurer's Report

E. A. Foy, jr., of the Foy Paint Company, retiring as treasurer after seven years, showed in his annual report an income for the fiscal year of $414,327.46 and expenses of $434,584.83. Excess of expenses over income, he explained, was due to abatement of dues voted last year, which was reflected in this year's statement.

Cherne's 1950 Forecasts

He began his talk by announcing that he had set November 1 as the date for a break in the steel strike. He was speaking on October 31, and admitted his embarrassment at having only twenty-four hours to go before his prophecy was exploded. However, convention delegates who heard him were interested to recall his prophecy the next day, when news of the Bethlehem pension plan seemed to foreshadow the break that Mr. Cherne had predicted.

The speaker declared that a settlement at this time of the steel strike would be only a 50 percent victory, because of the continuation of the coal strike, the end of which was an unpredictable matter because of John L. Lewis' character and methods. Also, said Mr. Cherne, if the steel strike does not last beyond November 15 the effect on our economy will be inflationary rather than depressive, as so many have predicted.

After listing what he termed Soviet Russia's extraordinary series of political and diplomatic blunders in the last few years, which had assured the adoption and acceptance of the Marshall plan, and after paying tribute, with certain exceptions to American astuteness in the foreign field (particularly with regard to the recognition of Tito), Mr. Cherne got down to the business of forecasting, saying:—

Strikes Seen Beneficial

"To return to my main point, unless the unexpected occurs and the present strikes in steel and coal last past November 15th, which I regard extremely unlikely—I have already indicated when I thought the break would come—the strikes will have the effect of giving the economy a shot in the arm, rather than the other way around, a further support to price, a further support to output, a further support to demand, except in the highly localized areas directly affected by the strike itself, where purchasing power lost has been dramatically noticeable.

"But the total purchasing power which will have been lost by the strike is a drop in the bucket compared to the prices which will be paid out by the American consumer in terms of increased demand for the products on which shortage will have been enlarged.

"In a sense, I am already giving you a preview of 1950. As I recall my remarks a year ago, I was not inclined to share the pessimism of those who saw 1949 as the beginning of the great depression, who saw us deep in the slough of a recession with which we could not grapple, who began to see the beginnings of disaster. Well, let me give you another year's grace. You won't see it in 1950 either. As a matter of fact, your 1950 should well exceed your 1949 in profit, in demand, in productivity, in lower break-even point, in output.

"If there are any other measures by which you would like to determine the future of your business, the chances are they are up, too, including taxes, because they will be in 1950, both in the volume taken out of your company, and the prospect of higher tax rate on business in 1950.

Good and Bad in Taxation

"Of course, taxes are the means by which we pay for two developments. One of them we decry; one of them we applaud. The one we decry is the welfare state. The one we applaud is military appropriation. It is not my job to tell you what is good and what is bad. It is my function to tell you what is here and what is coming, and I think you can save yourself both the applause and the tears; both the welfare state and military appropriations will remain at a minimum of today's level, and for longer than I care to foresee.

"As a matter of fact, 1950 will likely see an increase in both. In the social welfare program of government, 1950 will see an increase in the social security program, an enlargement of old age benefits paid and an extension of taxes on you and your employees in 1950. Next year will also likely see the beginnings of a health insurance program. Next year will begin to see, though it will not see completed, the fight for a dollar an hour minimum wage under the wage-hour law. But there are few in this room who will not see that dollar an hour minimum wage. I don't know when it is coming, but it is coming.

Government Spending Stimulating

"Next year will see, on the level of military appropriations, an increase in the actual money spent for the Air Force, and remember that in terms of the impact

upon business, it is not the money appropriated by Congress but the money that is spent by government, and it is in 1950 that the expenditures will be felt, or are there still a few who imagine that fifteen billion dollars pumped annually into the economy isn't' stimulating. That is more money spent in one year than the total of the New Deal and all its leaf-raking projects for ten years, in terms of the economic stimulation, jobs made, pockets filled, profits taken, dollars spent.

"The reasons for both of these developments: In terms of the attempt to see what will happen, no change in the political party will alter either of the two things I have described. A Republican victory in 1952 would not alter the statement I have made on the welfare state. As a matter of fact, if Governor Dewey is the candidate and the victor—and he intends to be both, though his ambitions may be frustrated by a general other than Battley—(and I think I had occasion to say this last year), the momentum of the welfare state will increase slightly, not diminish.

Present Facts Aid Truman

"The year 1950 will be dominated by one fact. As a matter of fact were it not for that fact, that one dominant, overriding reality, I would have made an entirely different guess for you on the outcome of the 1952 election. The dominant reality will continue to work in the direction of Harry Truman because it will continue at the same time to work in the direction of business prosperity, and it is tough as it can be to change candidates when you have jobs.

"Keep in mind this one central fact in our society today—and Professor Sumner Slichter, who, in my judgment, is America's most brilliant economist, has said it over and over—we have become an employee nation. Our attitudes, our politics, our aspirations, and our behavior is the behavior of a nation of employees, wage earners. They are no longer the actions of a nation of entrepreneurs, the clearers of the forest, the builders of roads, and that over-riding reality in 1950, and in the years beyond, will be the war with the Soviet Union.

Moscow-Made Prosperity

"Again, I said last year, and I repeat it more emphatically now, we are in the midst of a Moscow-made prosperity. With the most wonderful stupidity, the Soviet Union, which managed its entire foreign policy on an American depression, has guaranteed an American prosperity. The leading economist in the Soviet Union was thrown out on his ear, and his name removed from the institute he headed—incidentally, a close personal friend of Stalin. Eugene Varga was publicly rebuked for having predicted that the United States would suffer a depression in the ten years following the end of World War II.

"He was rebuked because the Soviet Union wanted, more than life itself, the reality of an American economic disaster, because should it come, then all of Soviet's gambles in foreign policy would pay off. But the very earnestness with which it sought disaster, and the certainty with which it proceeded on the assumption we would crumble, made the Soviet Union do a number of things in Europe and Asia that have guaranteed a respone from us which makes depression impossible.

Role of the New South

"The 1950's will see the new industrial frontier of the United States begin to rise in its first real flower of magnificence since the anti-Bellam days, the new south, no longer an American colonial empire, no longer to the north what India was to England. The new south will be a formidable thing. It will change the face of the American economy, and its future, and I even see in it some movements of discomfort for Harry Byrd and his Democrats, because the new south bears no resemblance to the old one, not socially, not economically, and not politically.

One Certainty Is Change

"As a matter of fact, the one thing on which we can count—and this is the safest limb I can get out on—if I were talking to you now or at your first convention sixty-one years ago, I would have said the one certainty is change. It is a dreadful thought because it is the one thing all of us like least. There is no person who likes change if it affects him, nobody.

"It takes too much heartache to build our habit patterns to look forward to their changing, but there isn't much we can do about it; not only are they changing, but they are changing with a greater momentum today than has been true at any time in the entire history of civilized man, because modern technology in the modern industrial state eats up custom and habit faster than a newspaper eats up newsprint.

"It has been a real privilege to be with you and present to you some views of the next year and the next half century. This is one of those occasions on which I especially thrill at being an American. I know something of the pleasure that the pioneers had when they saw the frontier, and when they saw the frontier melt under their feet, because our frontiers are infinitely larger, our power infinitely stronger, our opportunities infinitely greater, and I am persuaded that our hopes will be realized with infinitely greater speed."

Federation Studies New Materials, Club Papers

—Continued from page 75

nounced "Aroplaz 1081 M-50," a medium-oil-length all-purpose resin adaptable to air dry or baking finishes. Even though it is a mineral spirits solution it is compatible with most urea and melamine resins in all ratios.

The Rohm & Haas Company has several new resins available. "Duraplex C-55," a castor-oil alkyd, is recommended for air dry automotive enamels. It has fast drying speed, excellent resistant to taping, high gloss retention and alkali resistance. In baking type coatings, the resin shows a fast cure and may be used with urea resins. "Duraplex 57" is a soya-oil alkyd recommended for trade sales enamels. It shows fast drying, easy brushing, high build, good gloss, and good gloss retention. "Amberol F-72," a high-viscosity modification of "Amberol F-7," is of particular interest for use in overprint varnishes and gloss inks. "Amberols 801" extra light, 806-P, 808, and 926 are now being produced with greatly improved color retention. Varnishes made from these improved resins are at least two Gardner numbers lighter than previous production. The lighter varnish color carries over into the dried film.

A new form of "Pliolite S-5" is now available from the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. It is offered in a porous pellet form having the desirable solubility characteristics of a powdered resin without the disadvantages of dusting or floating during dissolution. A cut in price has also been made. "Chemigum Latex 101-A" is a high-solids latex for use in "rubber emulsion" type paints.

The Newport Industries, Inc., is announcing a new series of refined tall oils designated as "Acolin," "Acosix," and "Aconew." These oils are very pale. "Acolin" is partially deodorized. "Aconew" is essentially tall oil fatty acids and contains a minimum of rosin acids. Two new rosins are also available. "Nilox" is a catalytically disproportionated rosin, possessing a very pale color and good resistance to oxidation. "Newtrex" is a noncrystalline, pale rosin, readily reactive with lime. With "Newtrex," it is possible for the first time to produce gloss oils from wood rosin, which are higher in viscosity than similar gloss oils made from gum rosin.

Several new additions to the "C-10," styrenated polyester resin solutions, are just being announced. "BJS-502" is a vehicle for fast-drying and baking metal coatings. The enamels show lacquer type speed of dry and produce hard, tough, glossy coatings having excellent adhesion to metal. They may be recoated at any time during the drying stage or after the film has hardened without lifting or wrinkling. "RJS-15756" and "RJS-18757" are compatible with nitrocellulose, melamine, urea, and certain "Vinylite" resins. "RJS-15758" and "RJS-18759" are resin solutions for use in paper coatings. They produce glossy, tough, flexible, and mar-

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Falk & Co. is now producing "Falk HDS" and "Falk HDF," which are essentially alkyd type materials, very heavily oil extended. "HDS" possesses yellowing resistance claimed to be superior to alkali refined soya oil or dehydrated castor oil.

Miscellaneous

The National Lead Company now has an outstanding stabilizer for vinyls. It is a dibasic lead phosphite.

The American Lignite Products Company is offering "Montan Wax PI." This product is made from domestic raw materials and may replace higher-priced vegetable waxes.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation has announced "Dryene" to improve alkyds or for upgrading drying oils. It is claimed that "Dryene" will improve drying time, mar-resistance, toughness, alkali- and moisture-resistance.

Flake formaldehyde is now available from Celanese Chemicals. It provides a source of a purer product and is easier to handle, process, or store.

Ross & Rowe, Inc., is supplying "R. & R. 449," a non-volatile viscosity modifier, used to increase the viscosity of paints sufficiently to improve coverage and brushing properties. Quantities of 0.1 percent to 1.0 percent are required.

A new series of stabilizers for vinyls is announced by Advance Solvents & Chemicals Corporation. It also announces a volatile organic antiskinning agent, "ASKA," that does not affect the drying time of paints nor discolor paints or varnishes. It also does not contribute to the yellowing of white paints. The company's puffing agent, "APA," produces a marked viscosity increase in paints and varnishes. The effect is immediate and not progressive, and its action is permanent with no loss in viscosity on aging.

The "Nuolates" supplied by Nuodex Products Company are a series of tall oil driers available at 3.5 cents less than the naphthenates.

New products from Witco Chemical Company include aluminum octoate for gel formation and viscosity control. The company's 6 percent iron naphthenate is said to have excellent stability, clarity, and solubility, with sludging on storage eliminated.

The General Mills, Inc., has formally announced a series of refined soya oils and fatty acid products. It also is producing three types of polyamide resin and a monomeric methyl ester fraction known as "Uniphat 434-M."

Charles Pfizer & Co. is now producing aconitic acid in commercial quantities. This is an unsaturated tribasic acid which may be used in the preparation of alkyd resins.

The committee wishes to acknowledge with thanks the generous cooperation of the many individuals, suppliers and laboratories who have made this report possible.

Abrasion Resistance Tests

New York Club

The New York club reported the results of a study comprising various laboratory methods used for determining abrasion resistance of clear floor coatings. These were reflected in the following observations, offered as helpful in the accelerated evaluation of such coatings:—

(a) Field tests show good but not perfect correlation among collaborators.

(b) Results on Taber abraser tests should be expressed in terms of cycles per unit volume to 50 percent removal of film track endpoint.

(c) Based upon our specific field tests, certain thermoplastic coatings are best evaluated by the carborundum air blast or falling sand method. Our results show that the Taber abraser is unsatisfactory for testing this type of coating.

(d) Falling sand tests give good correlation with field tests, whether made with 20-30-mesh Ottawa sand or 80-mesh carborundum, in accordance with A.S.T.M. D-968-48-T procedure and equipment.

(e) Good correlation can be obtained whether the falling sand tests are expressed in terms of pounds of sand required to remove a unit-measured film thickness or of unit weight losses converted to unit volume losses.

(f) Slightly better results can be obtained in falling sand tests if results are expressed in unit weight converted to unit volume losses.

(g) Good correlation with field tests is obtained with the carborundum air blast method on only forty-eight-hour dried films at 1, 2, and 3 mil dried film thicknesses. Reproducibility of results by same operator also is good.

(h) The agreement among operators is not good and the establishment of absolute values is difficult. However, the relative values in a given series are indicative of the abrasion resistance of the several coatings.

Ford Cup Standardization

Chicago Club

Completion of work on the standardization of the Ford viscosity cup was reported by the Chicago club. These points were made with reference to procedure requirements:—(1) Level the cup to assure exact filling and to control the measured volume used. (2) Temperature-conditioning of cup and sample is necessary because of differences in effect of temperature changes on viscosity. (3) Cup should be filled level full. (4) Recheck temperature of effluent. A temperature error of 1°F. changed the efflux time by 5 percent.

A method for using the Ford cup was proposed on the basis of the investigative experimentation. Operating temperature of 77°F., or 25°C., was recommended. Because most paints, varnishes, and lacquers do not represent Newtonian liquids, it was recommended that the efflux time in seconds for the orifice used be reported.

Color-Photographic Methods

Golden Gate Club

Color photography as a technical aid in the scientific study of paint products was discussed by the Golden Gate Club. The applications of this method covered comparisons in exposure tests with reference to fading, cracking, peeling, flaking, and rusting.

Although incomplete, the study was said to have proved color photography to be an exact means of recording exposures of colored enamel and paint films, especially in regard to color changes on exposure, because it can record colors as no descriptive words can. Rusting, dirtiness, and mildew, difficulty to differentiate in black-and-white photographs, are readily discernible on colored films.

Oils-Pigments Reactivity

Northwestern Club

The Northwestern club reported a study of the reactions of chemically treated soybean oils and 2-zinc oxide-1-titanox pigment. Three types of oil were used, and tests with linseed oil were run as a check. Special attention was given to the influence of the high acid values of the treated oils and the presence of maleic acid therein.

Data so far obtained led to the following observations:—

1. In the majority of the paints, oven samples show lower KV values than do samples aged at room temperatures. The others show approximately the same viscosity characteristic at both temperatures. In none were there significant higher viscosities at elevated temperatures. This indicates relative unimportance of temperature within the limits used.

2. With the exception of series B linseed, no viscosities out of the range of practicability were noted. The increases in viscosity were lower than expected for vehicles of the high acid level of those used. All the soybean oils were surprisingly mild in their reactivity with the high zinc pigment.

3. In progressing toward higher percentages of bodied oil in the vehicles, no significant feature was noted. It appeared that increasing the percentage decreased the reactivity, probably because of decreasing acid values of the mixed oils.

4. The soybean oil vehicles were uniformly regular in body characteristics, while the linseed oil yielded a definitely thixotropic paint.

5. The two soybean oils of higher acid levels yielded paints with viscosities correspondingly higher than those made with the other oil. These viscosities, however, were not significantly different from the linseed oil which had a lower acid value. The soybean oils close to linseed oil in acid value, for the most part, had lower paint viscosity reading. This was taken to indicate that maleic acid has a lower reactivity than ordinary fatty acids toward zinc oxide.

Ultrasonic Pigmentation

Pittsburgh Club

Study of the possibility of using energy in the form of ultrasonic waves for the dispersion of pigments was reported by the Pittsburgh club. Experiments had been made with a single-frequency "ultrasonorator." They comprised (1) time of application, (2) amplitude of electrical energy applied to the quartz crystal of the apparatus, (3) pigment concentration, (4) viscosity of vehicle, (5) type of pigment, (6) volume of sample treated, and (7) shape and construction of dispersion cell. The

pigments used ranked in ease of dispersion as follows:—(1) Titanium dioxide, (2) chrome yellow, (3) toluidin toner, (4) carbon black.

It was found that satisfactory pigment dispersions of North standard fineness 8 could be made with ultrasonic energy, if proper consideration is given to mass, pigment concentration, viscosity, amplitude of vibration, and time of treatment.

Tall-Oil Varnishes

Northwestern Club

A second report on tall-oil varnishes was presented by the Northwestern club; it had to do with results of exposure tests.

The several types of tall-oil esters rated as follows in the enamels and varnishes tested (10 is perfect):—

Glycerol	4.4
Pentaerythritol	4.2
Dipentaerythritol	2.0
Sorbitol-pentaerythritol	5.0
Pentaerythritol-maleic	6.0
Pentaerythritol-phthalic	6.0
Pentaerythritol-sebacic	6.2
Pentaerythritol-styrene	5.0
Tetramethylol-cyclohexanol	3.8
Polyallyl	4.0

In barn paints the ratings were:—

Glycerol	6.7
Pentaetrythritol	6.0
Dipentaerythritol	6.0
Sorbitol-pentaerythritol	6.7
Pentaerythritol-styrene	8.3
Tetramethylol-cyclohexanol	6.0

Pigment Spectrophotometry

Los Angeles Club

Work in the application of spectrophotometry to the predicting of the color of pigment mixtures was comprehensively reviewed by the Los Angeles club. The experimentation extended earlier work with the theory on pale tints and plastics to a wide range of tints, with special emphasis on medium and dark shades. It was related to the fact that all pigments have two principal properties:—(1) To reflect or scatter light back from the film; (2) to absorb light in some or all ranges of the spectrum.

The results were presented as the quantitative relation between pigment concentration and reflectance through the use of the Kubelka-Monk general reflectance equation. Lambert's law of specular transmission was applied to reflectance; and deviations from the Kubelka-Monk theory were noted, along with experimental results in substantiation of the theory. It was concluded that the new tool made it theoretically possible to match colors in the visual, the ultraviolet, and the infrared spectral bands, and to make any predetermined color by reading its special reflectance curve and calculating the quantities of pigments required.

Lacquer Dielectric Strength

New York Club

The New York club reported its work in the extension of a study of the dielectric strength of lacquer films to films containing chrome yellows, iron oxides, lithopone, mica, molybdate orange, titanium dioxide, and zinc oxide. It had been found that the dielectric strength of pigmented lacquers is usually lower, but sometimes higher, than that of the clear vehicle. Some pigments and toners raise the dielectric strength at both low and high humidities.

At 50 percent R.H. each composition has a characteristic dielectric strength; the percentage drop at elevated humidity depends on the effect of water on the particular pigment. Films with organic toners showed comparatively high dielectric strength at 50 percent R.H.; those with inorganic pigments varied: some behaved the same way; others ran lower. Dielectric strength decreases with pigment volume when that of the pigment is lower than that of the vehicle. Where the dielectric strength of the pigment is appreciably higher than that of the vehicle, the dielectric strength of the film is increased with increased pigment volume.

The opinion was expressed that electrical industries will be able to employ pigments for many uses where dyes have been considered indispensable; that better resistance to moisture, fading, and heat will be obtained.

Primers for Ferrous Metals

New England Club

The fifth report on the progress of a study of primers for ferrous metals was presented by the New England club. The study has been going on since January, 1945. Atmospheric exposures were set up more than two years ago. These were the subject of this year's report. Data on more than 500 items were given. Only fourteen showed some failure, and but

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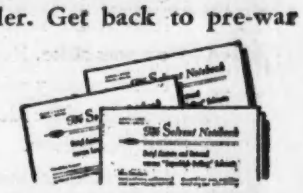

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six others showed a change. For this reason, it was not deemed possible to attempt an evaluation of the primers. The best primers are expected to show to good advantage for ten years or more; but, by cross-checking, it is expected that the evaluation can be determined before the time of complete failure.

The study has primarily to do with discovery of the very best primer, regardless of cost. But, consideration is directed toward objectives wherein economy is of paramount consideration.

Measuring Lacquer Viscosity

New England Club

Progress in an endeavor to determine the most practicable available instrument for measuring the viscosity of nitrocellulose lacquers was reported by the New England club. Five instruments were studied:—Gardner-Holdt (air bubble); Brookfield, MacMichael, and Krebs modified Stormer (torsion); Ford, No. 4 orifice (efflux). The tests were made with nine types of lacquer, clear and pigmented.

A comprehensive tabulation of the advantages and disadvantages of each instrument was given. From these it was concluded:—

1. Both the reflux and torsion groups appear to be quite accurate. The strobascope modified Krebs-Stormer loses its accuracy when used to measure solutions of less than 200 cps. The Ford cup No. 4 loses its accuracy above 600 cps. The MacMichael, the Krebs modified Stormer, and the Ford cup all appear to be more consistent than the Brookfield viscometer. However, this apparent inconsistency may be explained by the fact that the Brookfield instrument operates at variable speeds, thus giving results over the entire shear range for each lacquer, while the MacMichael and the Stormer operate at only one speed. Therefore, if the Brookfield were used at the same speed by each operator, the results would be more consistent and would compare more favorably with other instruments being evaluated.

2. The Krebs modified Stormer appears to be the easiest instrument to operate and the most practicable. However, the accuracy is not equal to that of either the Brookfield or the MacMichael viscometer in the lower lacquer range. Second to the Krebs modified Stormer in ease of operation is the Brookfield viscometer.

3. The Ford cup No. 4 is very easy to operate and quite practicable but not sufficiently accurate, especially over the high range.

4. While the MacMichael is very accurate, considerable effort is required to maintain its accuracy under normal production usage.

The following recommendations were made:—

1. The efflux type of instrument is recommended for rapid determination in the plant.

2. The Brookfield viscometer is recommended for use in research study of any material.

3. The MacMichael viscometer and the Krebs modified Stormer are recommended for general control work, with the reservations on the range of the Stormer that have been mentioned previously.

4. It is further recommended that the manufacturers of viscosimeters consider the possibility of developing an instrument embodying the accuracy and wide range of the Brookfield and the MacMichael but of a sturdier design to withstand normal production usage.

Pigmentation of White Paints

Montreal Club

In a third report on pigment volume concentration in white house paints, the Montreal club covered four dispersions in oil-conserving and prewar vehicles. The pigment compositions were:—

(1) Basic carbonate white lead, 60; leadfree zinc oxide, 30; magnesium silicate, 10.

(2) Titanium dioxide, antimony-treated, 15; basic carbonate white lead, 35; leadfree zinc oxide, 30; magnesium silicate, 20.

(3) Titanium dioxide, antimony-treated, 15; 35-percent leaded zinc oxide, 46; basic carbonate white lead, 19; magnesium silicate, 20.

(4) Rutile titanium-calcium pigment, chalking type, 40; basic carbonate white lead, 25; leadfree zinc oxide, 25; magnesium silicate, 10.

The vehicles were:—

(a) Raw linseed oil, 88; kettle-boiled linseed oil Z_2, 12.

(b) Raw linseed oil, 50; kettle-bodied linseed oil Z_2, 50.

Statistic measurements were made in cracking, checking, chalking, dirt-collection, and general appearance. According to the summary, pigmentation (1) shows a definite trend toward better all-round durability at high P.V.C., with the optimum at 34 for both vehicles. Pigmentation 2 also shows the trend of increasing durability with increasing P.V.C, but P.V.C. does not appear quite so critical in vehicle (b) as in (a). Pigmentation 3 shows best all-round durability at 31 P.V.C., and progressively poorer durability as P.V.C. increases. The fluctuations are greater with vehicle (a) than with (b). Pigmentation 4 in vehicle (a) reaches optimum durability at 31 P.V.C., and drops off at both lower and higher P.V.C. In vehicle (b) the lower P.V.C. gives the best all-round durability, the optimum being at 25.

Measuring Pigment Settling

Toronto Club

The third report of the Toronto club on pigment settling and its measurement had to do with the modified Feely-Sandford penetrometer and its application. This instrument is based on the penetration of settled paint in a can by a ball-tipped needle. Its measurements are not exact, but it does serve to give reliable information on the condition of sedimented layers. It provides excellently comparable results.

Test settling is accelerated with a specially designed centrifuge, which presents some problems of temperature and speed. Low speed was reported to make satisfactory results practicable in one day. Further refinement in technic is being developed.

Titanium Dioxide Dispersion

A special contribution was made by W. von Fischer, W. D. Trautman, and J. Friedman, of Case Institute of Technology, on dispersion of titanium dioxide pigment. The effects of thirty-five surface-active agents had been studied with the electron microscope.

The alcohols (butyl, capryl, laurvl, and normal octyl) had little or no effect in increasing the dispersion in heptane. The short-chain esters, such as ethyl acetate, had little effect. The longer-chain esters, such as butyl propionate and methyl oleate, had more effect on the dispersing power of the heptane. The cyclic compounds with little or no substitution, such as anilin or cyclohexanol, had very little effect. Compounds with greater substitution or long-chain substituents, such as tertiary amylphenol, increased the dispersing power. All the metal-containing additions had more dispersing effect than any other group. Some of these compounds tested were calcium naphthenate and petrosulphonate, lead 2-ethylhexoate and naphthenate, and zinc naphthenate.

Decreasing the percentage of an additive did not appreciably affect its influence on the dispersing power of heptane. It was found that an enamel having the fewest large agglomerates gave a panel having the highest gloss, and vice versa.

For the Bookshelf

—Continued from page 36

ments, vernis, encres, peintures, produits d' entretein, et preparations assimilees, By Henri Rabate. Paper; 137 pages. Paris: *Peintures, Pigments, Vernis.*

In the light of the well-developing international amity and cooperation among the technical men of the paint, varnish, lacquer, and related coatings industry, M. Rabate has done a useful piece of work in his compilation of this three-language glossary of the materials and products terms of that industry. As editor in chief of the journals, *Peintures, Pigments, Vernis* and *Travaux de Peinture*, he has been close to the international movement and at its conference in France was able to sense the need for the guidebook which he has created—he sets forth that it is not intended as a chemical dictionary.

The style of the book is to give the three-language synonyms in three alphabetized lists: The first has the French terms in the first column, the English in the second, and the German in the third. The second list starts with the English terms; the third, with the German. The French and German terms are identified with abbreviations as adjectives, verbs, and masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns. In the English lists, only the adjectives are thus identified. The lists are most readily consulted. Their value can be gleaned from the fact that they contain something like 1,800 terms in each of the three languages and an annexed dictionary of more than a hundred terms in standardized French nomenclature.

The publication office of *Peintures, Pigments, Vernis* is at 26 rue d'Aumale, Paris IXe, France.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market for fats and oils developed a stronger tone last week as a result of heavy buying of crude cottonseed oil by refiners, which was reflected in other edible oils and lifted quotations about ¼ cent per pound. This, however, was offset by the sharp drop in lard which fell about 2½ cent per pound. Price index declined to 109.3, compared with 193.8 at this time last year.

Heavy buying of crude cottonseed oil for refiners account advanced the price ¼ cent per pound. Higher crude cottonseed oil was reflected in bleachable oil futures and the market registered moderate net gains, despite the drastic decline in lard. Peanut oil also was raised ¼ cent and soybean oil ⅛ cent. Corn oil was lower, scoring net loss of ½ cent. Weakness in lard affected oleo stearine and quotations were off ½ cent.

Coconut oil offerings became scarce and were raised ¼ cent following reports of heavy typhoon damage in the Philippines and sellers were reluctant to offer both oil and copra.

Tallow and grease were unchanged and firm at the recent advance. Offerings of the better grades were scarce and renderers would only consider bids. Lower grades were in better supply, but trading was reported light and spotty.

Grease and tallow oils were raised ½ cent due the recent advance in tallow and grease. Other animal oils were unchanged but steadier.

Improved demand for tung oil stiffened this market and a good volume of business was transacted at an advance of ¼ cent per pound. Offerings were limited, especially for November delivery. Linseed oil was unchanged and steady for prompt delivery, while January forward positions could have been shaded for sizable quantities.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Grease oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, oil, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Lard, 2½c. per lb.
Oleo stearin, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
109.3	109.9	113.1	193.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Improved demand for bleachable cottonseed oil futures caused the market to stiffen late in the week and prices scored moderate gains. Trading was active and the market advanced despite liberal hedges against crude purchases and short covering. Crude oil was stronger and this was reflected in futures while the sharp break in lard was disregarded. Lard market declined sharply, about 2½c. per pound, reaching the low point for this year.

Active demand for crude oil strengthened a weak market and prices registered a net gain of ¼c. for the week. Refiners purchased heavily up to 10c. per pound, in the Southeast and Valley, and 9¾c. Texas.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance totaled 290,470 barrels in September, compared with 330,380 barrels in August and 269,920 barrels during September last year. Visible supply of refined oil was estimated at 1,058,500 barrels, September 31, against 1,009,900 barrels for the same time last year.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 4 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	291	12.31	11.72	12.09S
January	3	11.87	11.85	12.03@12.12
March	368	12.20	11.76	11.91@11.95
May	414	12.19	11.75	11.94S
July	214	12.20	11.74	11.91@11.95
September	141	11.87	11.41	11.62@11.67
October	11	11.44	11.25	11.40@11.50

Total sales, 1,442 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 10c. and 9¾c. was bid. Crude soybean oil was nominal at 9⅜c., Valley. Cottonseed meal 41 percent was in improved demand and held at $62 per ton, Memphis. Slab cottonseed cake, 46 protein sold at $62.40 per ton, f.a.s. New Orleans, November and 41 percent at $55.50 per ton bulk north Mississippi mills, November-December. Cottonseed hulls, $5 per ton, bulk, mills.

Linseed Oil

Quiet conditions prevailed in the market last week. Consuming inquiry was inactive and business was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Raw oil remained steady at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, for November-December delivery, zone 3. January forward was quoted at the same figure with intimations that carlot business could have shaded asking prices.

Minneapolis—Demand for oil was fair, some buyers feeling that the present price of 16.9c. was a bargain and coming in for supplies for shipment in November-December. Market analysts are of the opinion that the January-June oil price at 16.7c. per pound, tanks, zone 1, is a good buy due to the fact that crushers are bidding $3.99 a bushel for flaxseed to be delivered after January 1. Shipping instructions on maturing contracts continued fair to good and mill production was at a relatively high level. Some of the local crushing capacity was turned over to soybeans late in October but even with this percentage removed from the daily run the oil production figure (based on oil shipments) is at a very high level.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	8,460,000	7,500,000
Since Sept. 1	102,080,000	76,420,000

Flaxseed—Trading light and spotty. Market unchanged and steady.

Minneapolis—Demand for flaxseed improved in the Minneapolis market last week, a few more small buyers coming in to compete for the very limited offerings. Prices ranged up to $3.95 on northern seed and arrive bids (for delivery in January) were up to $3.99 a bushel or the full loan price. Flaxseed stocks in Minneapolis were still comfortably high in private storage positions and there was some seed still to be priced or to be applied under loans. Crushers were not forcing the price on southern seed very much but were willing to buy the poorer quality at a 10c. discount under the finer northern seeds. Seed receipts were about unchanged from a week ago, the bulk of the daily supplies moving into private hands against previous to arrive purchases, some going into storage and a few cars each day finding their way into the free market.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1949-50	1948-49	Shipments 1949-50	1948-49
This week.	254,300	635,600	20,400	146,800
Since Sept. 1	10,841,200	25,813,700	804,200	4,873,500

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Consuming was reported limited to small lots. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Coconut—Higher cost of copra stiffened the oil market. Prices of crude were raised ¼c. and offerings were restricted to prompt shipment. Tankcars were well held at 13c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, for November-December shipment.

Copra—Scarcity of offers from the Philippines due to heavy typhoon damage

Cottonseed Crush Larger: September

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during September and August, 1949, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Sept., 1949	Aug., 1949
	Tons	
Receipts	1,243,570	352,959
Crushed	585,732	207,023
Stocks at mills	936,272	278,434

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	182,322,000	64,805,000
Stocks at mills	41,094,000	13,065,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	113,309,000	71,976,000
Factory and whse. stocks	69,708,000	72,590,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	252,517	94,081
Stocks at mills	97,879	32,759

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	140,475	48,136
Stocks at mills	111,038	84,753

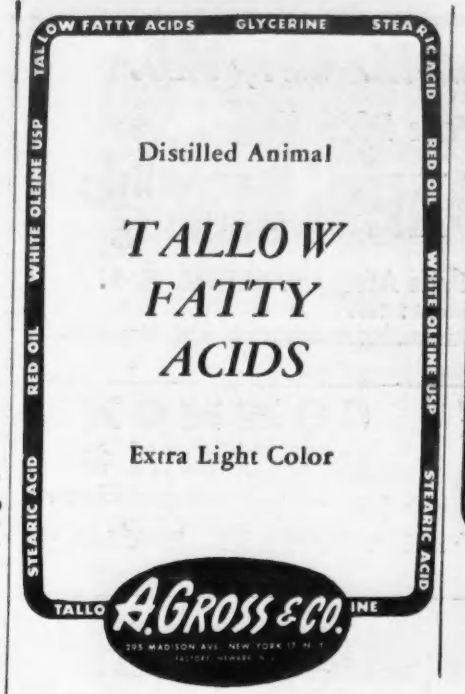
Linters

	Bales	
Produced	*182,038	63,105
Stocks at mills	†140,171	106,600

* Includes 44,931 bales first cut, 120,743 bales second cut, and 16,364 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 619.4; first cut, 605.7; second cut, 628.6; and mill run, 588.6 pounds.

† Includes 21,214 bales first cut, 110,946 bales second cut, and 8,011 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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resulted in a stronger market. Sales were reported for prompt shipment at $165 and $167.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, with the market firmer at $170.

Corn—This market was easier and dropped ½c. per pound for the week. Crude oil sold down to 10¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with sellers holding at 10½c. Refined oil was quoted at 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Trading was light and spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Quotations were named at 24c. to 24½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity and 23c., tankcars, New York basis.

Peanut—The government released peanuts to make about 200 tankcars last week. Trading was active for nearby and prompt shipment at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast. Prices became firmer and bids raised to 11c. Sales also were reported at 10½c. for January shipment. Refined oil was quoted at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Business was light and spotty. Market was irregular with beans. Crude oil was firmer at 9⅝c. to 9¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, November shipment; 9½c. sales were made at 9½c. December and 9¼c. for January-March. Refined oil was nominal at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended November 4 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
November	3	9.45	9.40	9.50@ 9.90
December	7	9.25	8.95	9.30@ 9.55
January	1	8.90	8.90	9.25@ 9.30
February	..	...	...	9.30N
March	2	9.20	9.00	9.00@ 9.15
April	..	...	...	9.10N
May	2	9.05	8.95	8.85@ 9.10
June	..	...	...	9.00N
July	5	8.75	8.75	8.75@ 9.10
August	..	...	...	9.10N
September	..	...	...	8.70@ 9.00
October	..	...	...	8.95N

Total sales, 20 tankcars and 2 switches.

Tung—Increased demand stiffened this market and quotations advanced ¼c. for the week. A good volume of business was reported at 25c. and 25¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, for November delivery. Offers became scarce and bids of 25¼c. were refused, with sellers holding at 25½c. Domestic oil was generally quoted at 26c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Arrivals at New York totaled 45 tons from the Argentine last week.

Fats and Greases

Lard—Price broke sharply last week reaching the low point for this year. Cash lard declined to 9¾c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Export business was inactive and refined was reduced to 12c. asked, packages, f.a.s.

Lard stocks at Chicago totaled 18,280,250 pounds, against 27,459,330 pounds, October 1 and 29,393,970 pounds, October 31, last year.

Tallow—This market remained steady despite reduced buying interest for domestic needs and for export. Light trading was reported in the lower grades at the recent advance. Fancy was scarce and offers were nil, as the output was sold up. Low grades were available at current levels.

Animal Oils

Grease Oils—High cost of pressing stock raised the price ½c. for all grades. Trading was fairly active. No. 1 was quoted at 11½c. to 12c. per pound, as to quantity; extra winter strained, 12¾c. to 13¼c., and prime burning, 14¼c. to 14¾c.

Oleo Oil—This market was merely nominal at 15c. per pound, tierces, New York. Trading was quiet, due to scarcity of stocks.

Oleo Stearin—Business was inactive. Quotations were easier at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, barrels, New York.

Fish Oils

Cod—Consuming inquiry was reported inactive, Tanked Newfoundland oil was quoted at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, drums, on the spot. Shipments ranged from 9c. to 9¼c., drums, carlots, exdock. Untanked oil was 1c. less.

Fish—Crude menhaden oil was inactive and offered at 6c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore and 5½c., at southern points. Crude sardine was unchanged at 6c. f.o.b. Pacific coast. Refined oil was quiet.

Los Angeles.—The local market was steady during the week with some trading reported at 6.25c. per pound for sardine oil and 4.75c. for tuna oil. Total landings for sardines through October 29 for San Francisco, Monterey and San Pedro areas were 179,570 tons compared to 62,316 tons for the same period last year.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading in loose slab cottonseed cake and meal has been slow for the last several days. The general market has been about unchanged with slow demand, but on the other hand selling pressure was light. Loose slab cake was offered in the Mississippi Valley at $55 per ton November-December. Forty-one per cent sacked cottonseed meal was quoted at $59 per ton Valley and $60.50 Memphis, November-December shipment. Prices on loose slab cake basis Valley points have been indicated at $54 for January, February, March. Domestic trade is gradually using supplies of cottonseed meal in the southeastern states. Forty-one per cent sacked cottonseed meal washed at $61 Georgia points and $63 South Carolina points with 36 percent $5 per ton less. Most mills in the Southeast are not willing to quote for future shipments.

Linseed Meal—Trading moderate for prompt delivery. Market steady.

Minneapolis.—Demand for meal was only fair with the market well supplied and crushers unable to realize the $65 per ton (bulk) price anticipated for November-December meal. The basis of $61 for extraction and $63 for expeller meal continued to hold and buyers wanting supplies paid prices equal to those levels. Shipping orders on maturing meal contracts were good and the movement continued at record breaking levels from the Minneapolis market.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	20,580,000	13,800,000
Since Sept. 1	184,450,000	159,120,000

Peanut Meal—Export inquiry continued fairly active for peanut meal, since it has proven to be the cheapest source of proteins f.a.s. Southern ports for export abroad. Last week the government announced it would release peanuts to produce approximately 12,000 tons of meal in the Southeast. The general market remains about unchanged at $60 to $61 per ton for 45 percent old process, f.o.b. South Georgia and South Alabama mills.

Soybean Meal—This market was easy, with prices declining daily. Forty-four percent sacked meal was quoted in the Mississippi Valley and West Tennessee at $64 per ton, November-December ship-

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ment. Forty-one percent or 44 percent meal was held at $59 per ton, immediate, prompt; $59.50 December-January, and $60 January-September, bulk, basis Decatur. Actual trading was light.

Waxes

Beeswax—Steadiness in crude wax was reflected in refined grades, and quotations were unchanged. Offers of crude were light, especially Brazilian, which was scarce.

Candelilla — Demand was confined to actual needs. Prices of crude and refined were unchanged.

Carnauba—Firmer market for shipment created a firmer spot situation, and quotations were raised 2c. per pound. Consuming inquiry was more active. No. 3 crude was quoted at 83c. to 84c., and refined, 88c. to 89c. per pound, on the spot; No. 1, yellow, $1.14 to $1.15, and No. 2, $1.12 to $1.13, same basis.

Montan — Distressed lots of domestic depressed this market. Imported grades were inactive and quotations were more or less nominal.

Ouricury—Stocks on the spot were firmer and held at 76c. to 77c. per pound, as to quantity.

Hasselman, Seaman & de Ryss Move

Hasselman, Seaman & de Ryss, Inc., broker in domestic and foreign vegetable oils and oil seeds, has moved its offices to larger quarters at 347 Madison avenue, New York. The telephone number at the new location is Murray Hill 9-0040.

Filtrol Holds Meeting

Filtrol Corporation, Los Angeles, recently held a conference of the operative heads of its international distributing organization to show them its new Vernon plant, described as the world's largest natural catalyst, adsorbent and dessicant manufacturing unit. The group also reviewed the latest technological improvements in the oil refining industry and held a special technical session to review the latest American methods in fatty oil refining and application of dessicants.

Oil Chemists Hear FDA

—Continued from page 7

processed tallows as palm oil substitutes indicate that they offer some advantage in higher flash point, better stability, uniformity and considerable advantages in cost and availability.

"Some Factors Affecting the Set-to-Touch Time of Drying Oils" was discussed by Francis Scofield, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. He concentrated his discussion of the effects of humidity, film thickness, light, air circulation and age of oil since drier was added on the set-to-touch time.

In a paper entitled "The Selective Esterification of Tall Oil," L. H. Dunlap, L. V. Hassel and Jane L. Maxwell, Armstrong Cork Company, declared that it has been found that there is an appreciable difference in rates of esterification of fatty and resin acids, even at high temperatures. At 180 degrees, they said, the fatty acids can be almost completely esterified before any appreciable amount of resin acids are esterified. At higher temperatures, they added, the distinction is not as sharp.

Detergency Problems Discussed

A paper entitled "Synthetic Detergents in the Soap Industry" was presented by H. C. Borghetty and C. A. Bergman, General Dyestuff Corporation. The authors pointed out that the textile industry has used combinations of soaps and synthetic detergents successfully, and declared that the lime soap dispersing value of a synthetic detergent is considered one of the most important properties for soap combinations. They also suggest the ternary system of soaps, synthetic detergents and polyphosphates as a means of further building soap for use in hard water.

L. H. Flett, O. M. Morgan and L. F. Hoyt, National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, presented another paper on mixtures of soap and synthetic detergents, in which they pointed out that desirable combinations of properties can be had from such mixtures that are not obtainable from the individual components. Certain synthetic detergents, they said, when added to a soap can give mixtures which are superior to soap in solubility, rinsing characteristics and performance in hard or cold water.

Jay C. Harris and Earl L. Brown, Monsanto Chemical Company, presented a paper on "The Production and Standardization of a Detergent Soil," in which they noted that most soiled cloths are standard only by courtesy, and actual rigid standardization prior to use is the exception rather than the rule. The authors went on to describe a standardized soil and wash test method.

"Modifications of the Volumetric-Evolution Method for Carbonates in Soaps and Synthetic Detergents" were discussed in a paper prepared by Norbert M. Schuck and William H. Koester, Procter & Gamble Company. The suggested modifications make it possible to adapt the original method to alkyl benzene sulphonates and similar types of synthetics which cannot be hydrolyzed.

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250 Gal., 4'x5', 350 PSI
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5—Steel Fusion Pots, 4'x3', with anchor type agitators
4—BRAND NEW 1,600 Gal. Vertical Vacuum and Pressure Tanks, 66"x120"
2—Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Pans; 500 gal. and 2,500 gal.
Stokes Nickel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3'x5'
2—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Drum Dryers or Flakers, 5'x10'
Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32"x72" with 5 H.P. motor and auxiliaries
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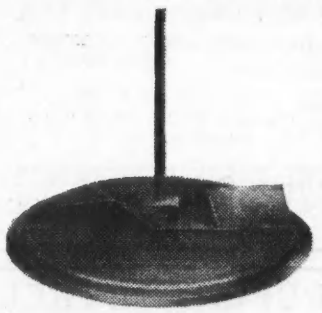

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6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sameo Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
1—Devolvator hand operated 1,000#.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines. Colton Tube Fillers.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ½-2 HP.
Rotary Cutters up to 40 HP.
8—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
6—Centrifugals, 24", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 361.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

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Feinc S.S. Rotary Filter, 3'x1', string discharge.
Sweetland No. 7-plastic lined, 41 copper leaves.
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2 Pfaudler 50 gal. Reactors, S.S. and GI, agitated.
500 gal. Lead-Lined agitated Sulphonator.
3 ASME Code Vessels in Type 316 S.S., 250 gal.
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NEW Pfaudler Steam Peeler.
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We Can Deliver Immediately

8—E. B. Badger New stainless steel tanks, type 347—10,000 to 1,000-gallon tanks.
4—Dorr classifiers—3' x 40'—rubber lined New.
1—New Pfaudler 750-gal. jacketed "LL" series vacuum still—ASME.
1—New Glascote 2,000-gal. jacketed and agitated still.
24—S/S—Duriron—KSMO — Proportioning pumps.
4—Stokes, Buffiovak, drum dryers, 12" x 12" to 4' x 8'.
16—Alsop—Republic—Shriver filters 2 cu. ft. to 40 cu. ft.
1—Kent 4" x 8" lab 3-roll mill.
9—Labour s/s pumps 2½" x 1½"—7½ HP motor.
8—Devine & Stokes vacuum shelf dryers, 4, 16, & 20 shelves.

Why Not Buy the Finest? We Have a Warehouse Full of Ideal Equipment—

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
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WOrth 4-8130

PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

1—Premier 15" Colloid Mill
1—Ceco Automatic Carton Sealer
3—New 65 gallon Dopp Kettles
1—Day "Hercules" 6 bbl. Mixer
1—Day 16"x40" Three Roller Mill
3—Lehman 12"x30" Five Roller Mills
1—Sperry 24" O.D. Filter Press
1—4' Dia. Putty Chaser
1—Raymond #1 Pulverizer
1—American 4"x3" Centr. Pump
1—7½ ¶ Vertical Agitator Drive
1—10' Dia. x 25' long Autoclave
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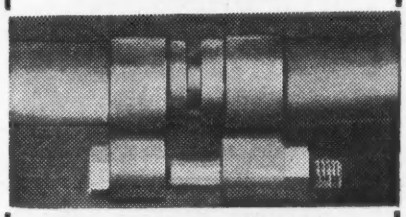

New, Simple Method Saves Time—Lowers Costs!

Study the illustration above and you will instantly notice the exceptional neatness and simplicity of the closure.

This closure—made with a "Spin-Seal" Bolted Locking Ring—is different from the common locking ring. It is improved by having the nut enclosed as an integral part of the lug. The nut can't get lost and it saves much time in making closures.

Used with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

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10311 MEECH AVE CLEVELAND OHIO

Equipment Dealers Ass'n Elects Executive Board

The Process Equipment Dealers Council elected members of its executive board at a recent meeting at the Statler hotel, New York. Chosen to serve on the board were: Henry Cohen, Consolidated Products Company; Perez Epstein, Perry Equipment Company; Lawrence Gelb, R. Gelb & Son; Emil Schroth, Emsco Equipment Company; Ed Storms, Stormes-Harvey Equipment Company, and David M. Gold, Equipment Clearing House, Inc. The group will hold its next meeting on November 30 at the Bristol hotel.

Chicago Paint Club Fetes Past Presidents

The Chicago Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association honored its past presidents at a recent luncheon at the Palmer House. Fifteen past presidents and eight of the present officers and executive committee members were in attendance. Frank L. Sulzberger, president of the Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, who served as the association's president in 1921-22, was singled out as the oldest past president, from the standpoint of service, present.

Schwartz Names Weil Agent

Schwartz Chemical Company, New York, has appointed the L. A. Weil Company distributor for its plastic lacquers, enamels and related products in the metropolitan New York area. The Weil organization has offices at 53 Park place, New York.

Outstanding Equipment at the Right Price

4—Stainless Steel 6'x30' Columns, type 347 S.S., 21 Plates.
3—Closed 3450 Gal. Stainless Steel Tanks & Coils, Type 347 S.S.
2—Stainless Steel Spray Towers, 33"x17'.
3—Bartlett & Snow 96" dia. Vacuum Kettles with Agitators.
1—New Glasscote 1,000 Gal. Jacketed Agitated Glass Lined Reactor.
1—New Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactor, 500 gals.
1—Code Welded Type 316 Stainless Steel Jack. Reactor, 1,000 Gals., with Agitator and Exp. Pf. Motor.
1—Stainless Steel 2,500 Gal. Vertical Tank with Agitator.
4—Vert. 8,000 Gal. Stainless Steel Storage Tanks.
2—Abbe 6'x8' Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills.
16—Heriz. Dry Powder Mixers 15# to 2500#.
2—Mikro Pulverizers Model 2TH—10 H.P. 3 Phase Motors.
1—Fowler Stainless Steel Vac. Gravity ¶ Stem Rotary Gallon Filler.
2—Colton #17 & #30 Automatic Tube Fillers, Closers and Crimpers.
1—Sperry 42" Wood Plate & Frame Filter Press, Hyd. Closure, 57 ch., 1¾" cake.
1—Stokes 30"x8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
10—New 100 gal. Stainless Steel Clad Jack. Kettles.

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1—#5 Mikro Atomizer, Stainless Steel, w/20 HP Motor.
1—#2TH Mikro Pulverizer, w/15 HP Motor.
1—Sperry Stainless Steel Filter Press, 24" x 24", 12 chambers.
1—Sperry Stainless Steel Filter Press, 12" x 12", 15 chambers.
1—Patterson nickel lined Blender, 192 cu. ft. cap., w/20 HP Motor.
2—Pfaudler 50-gallon glass lined jacketed stills, complete.
1—Pfaudler 5-gallon glass lined jacketed still, complete.
1—J. P. Devine 5-shelf Vacuum Shelf Dryer.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
Est. 1886 UNION, N. J.
UNionville 2-4900

FOR SALE

3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
249 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
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FOR SALE

1, 40-Ton All-Steel Covered Hopper Car discharging through 4 openings on one side only. FOR HAULING SODA ASH.

Also

STEEL STORAGE TANK CAR TANKS

9, 10,000-Gallon, Coiled.
3, 8,000-Gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled.

Available at Once!

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, INC.
13454 S. Brainard Ave., Chicago 33, Ill.
"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel & Aluminum, 30 to 250 gals.
50—Pumps (Steam and Electric), used & new.
New and used high pressure Steam Boilers, 2 H.P. to 250 H.P.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
1—Buffovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 & 24 cu. ft.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, steam jacketed.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
9—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gals. each.
1—500 gal. Vert. Glass-Lined Tank, closed top, on stand.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18—24 plate.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL 1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" diam. x 42", silex lined—like new.
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators, 9' dia. x 11'6". New.

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

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DIMETHYL PHTHALATE
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
TITANIUM PIGMENTS
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ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

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AGENCIES OFFERED

Aluminum powder and paste sales agent wanted; fully qualified, with good following, on commission basis, for sale of full competitive line. OPD 863.

AGENCIES WANTED

Established chemical Co. in San Francisco, with diversified sales outlets, wants additional chemical or allied lines for Pacific Coast or 11 Western states. Office and warehouse in industrial district. Graduate chemist employed. Flamort Chemical Co., 746 Natoma Street, San Francisco 3, Cal.

BUSINESS WANTED

Old established manufacturer and national distributor of textile and paper mill specialties interested in purchasing or affiliating with small chemical plant supplying these industries. Write OPD 862, giving details such as type products manufactured, production capacity, personnel figures and scope of selling operation. Replies held in strictest confidence. If you prefer, your counsel may first approach us.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: Synchronous motor, 4,350 HP, 514 RPM, 13.8 KV, 3 phase, 60 cycle. Located Middle West. Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.

Two Buffalo drum dryers, 24" x 20"; 1 Robinson rotary sifter; 1 Hummer vibrator conveyor; 1 Jaffrey ribbon conveyor; 2 inclined horizontal screw conveyors; 1—6' aluminum hopper with ⅜" plate. For fuller particulars contact Mr. G. Tacke, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Inc., Tuckahoe, New York.

Dowtherm vaporizers. One million BTU per hour each. Two available. Completely overhauled, inspected and approved. Good as new. With equipment. OPD 865.

Stokes high vacuum pumps—212C, watercooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months; satisfaction guaranteed. Price $540 each; quantity available; inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Pilot Plant chemical equipment wanted: 5-10 gallon glass-lined reactor; 6" stainless bubble-cap column; stainless condensers; 12" filter press and other small size process equipment. Give full description and best price in reply. OPD 852.

Wanted to buy: Packaged steam generator, 50 HP, high pressure; good condition. OPD 855.

200 gal., glass-lined, jacketed, closed kettle with agitator and bottom discharge. OPD 860.

Wanted: High speed, 3-roll mill, 24" to 30" rolls; prefer Day or Leman. OPD 861.

Plastic or rubber rolls, 40 inch to 50 inch, complete, ready to run, good condition. OPD 871.

Manufacturer is interested in buying fermenters, 5,000 gallons up, for fermentations of the penicillin type. Arrangements for using fermenters at present installed locations might be worked out if desired. Reply giving full details. OPD 873.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Facilities offered for mixing dry chemicals, carload and less carload. Also grinding, pulverizing, drying, screening and packing done. Experienced, capable, personnel. Modern plant with rail siding located Metropolitan New York. Repiy OPD 869.

Chemical manufacturing facilities; blending, mixing, crushing and grinding to any fineness; any quantity; competent laboratory control. OPD 870.

LABORATORY OFFERED

For sale or lease, chemical laboratory, fully equipped, small chemical laboratory, complete with spray dryer, still, ovens, centrifuges, etc. OPD 864.

MATERIALS OFFERED

To reduce inventory, 12,600 lbs. betanaphthol; 650 victoria green (Nacco); 2,090 tricresyl phosphate; metanil yellow; 2,442 gal. di-isopropyl carbinol techn., all standard brands, below list, f.o.b. warehouse. Amplex Chemical Company, 681 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MATERIALS WANTED

Cholesterol Wanted: Send specifications and prices for various quantities. We are interested in small and large lots. OPD 839.

Exporter wants 20,000 long tons sulphate of ammonia for export in 1950. Must be acceptable color and crystallization. Manufacturer please contact. OPD 857.

Wanted: Crude coal tar and water gas tar in quantities. We have facilities for immediate removal. R. R. tank cars, tank trucks, storage tanks. P. S. Kramer, Tar Refiner, 7 Smith St., Paterson 1, N. J.

To Manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 868.

PLANTS OFFERED

For Sale—Factory equipped with large, wooden mixing vats, pumps, drying tunnel, hammermill, miscellaneous, for manufacturing, processing, bottling, packaging. Three year lease on building, Bridgeport, Connecticut. OPD 842.

Plant for sale — 10,000 sq. ft., completely equipped for manufacturing pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals. Unrestricted metropolitan area. OPD 866.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Opening for experienced, chemically trained man for sales and technical service on fats, oils, fatty acids and derivatives. Must be well qualified, under 40, willing locate Los Angeles, and travel. Salary open. Give complete resume including recent picture and salary desired. Address reply to W. C. Hardesty Company, Inc., 5636 East 61st Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Sales executive wanted: Well established midwestern pharmaceutical manufacturer desires services of experienced sales manager. Prefer one qualifying to become stockholder and officer of company. The company has excellent line of specialties, facilities for manufacture and control. OPD 854.

Stain and filler man. Must be good on NGR stains, pigment oil stains and quick-drying fillers. Will have full charge. Good salary and bonus. OPD 859.

Naval Stores—Experienced man to take charge of sales of established New York firm for the Greater New York area. Good opportunity. Write full details. OPD 872.

Wanted: Tablet maker. Capable of making either wet or dry granulations, enteric, and color coating. He must be able to devise formulations and to take charge of a small tableting and coating department. A good opportunity with expanding organization located in Indiana. In first reply give age, experience, education and references. Salary open. Reply to OPD 874.

Chemist: Have you a special product of which you thoroughly understand the making and which has a ready sale? Can arrange for manufacturing, selling, also salary or profit-sharing basis. Your first answer should contain details. OPD 875.

POSITIONS WANTED

Alkaloids, hormones, glucosides, resins, solid, powdered and fluid extracts; fine organic pharmaceuticals, synthetic aromatics. Qualified chemist with wide production experience desires opening or would purchase facilities Northern N. J. or N. Y. OPD 833.

Sales executive available. Knowledge of raw materials, industrial sales and jobbing distribution. Valuable pre-war and current experience in sales, production and management. Ample field sales know-how covering period of many years as salesman and executive in chemical field. Compensation to be commensurate with ability to produce and responsibilities. OPD 856.

Flavor Chemist—Experienced in manufacturing all types extracts. Willing to relocate. OPD 858.

PAINT LINE OPPORTUNITY

Large, reputable, old-established Paint Manufacturer in Mid-West has modern facilities to produce your Line of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers under Your Own Label, with many advantages for you. Will take over your plant and raw materials. Present organizations we supply know of this ad so you can write in full confidence. Box No. 867—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

NAIDM Sets Program

—Continued from page 5

Germicides"; Dr. Paul A. Wolf, Dow Chemical Company, "Synthetic Phenolics in Pine Type Disinfectants," and John M. Stewart, Armour & Co., "Industrial Sanitation."

Insecticide Division

Dr. Arthur H. Downey, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., "Importance of Essential Oils and Aromatics to the Insecticide Industry"; Charles A. Clark, General Foods Corporation, "Modern Trends in Insect Control in the Food Industry"; M. D. Farrar, Crop Protection Institute, "Problems with Chemicals in the Insecticide Field"; Dr. Karl P. Link, University of Wisconsin, "The Discovery of Rodenticide W.A.R.F.-42"; Dr. Glenn Crabtree, Department of Interior, "A Preliminary Study of the Raticidal Potentialities of 3-(1 phenyl-2 acetylethyl)-4 hydroxy-coumarin (W.A.R.F. Compound No. 42)," and Dr. H. E. Whitmire, Whitmire Research Corporation, "Hydrogenated Rotenone."

S. A. Rohwer, bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, Department of Agriculture, "Commercial Production and Entomological Control and Toxicity of Synthetic Pyrethrins"; Dr. L. S. Henderson, Department of Agriculture, "Current Moth-Proofing Materials and Practices"; Dr. E. F. Knipling, bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, Department of Agriculture, "Current Cattle Sprays," and Dr. F. C. Bishopp, bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, Department of Agriculture, "Relation of Insects to the Spread of Human and Animal Diseases."

Soaps, Detergents, Sanitary Chemicals

Edward Salas, Nuodex, Products, Inc., "The Bug in the Rug"; H. W. Zussman, Alrose Chemical Company, "Properties of Nontoxic Detergents"; E. A. Leonard, Alexander Smith & Sons, "Test Methods for Evaluation of Rug Cleaning Materials"; Dr. W. G. McLeod, W. C. Hardesty Company, "Effect of Various Fatty Acids on the Viscosity of Potash Liquid Soaps," and J. J. Singer, Bersworth Chemical Company, "Chelating Agents in Liquid Soaps."

Wax, Floor Polishes Division

Dr. Daniel Smith, Interchemical Corporation, "Psycho-Physical Aspects of Gloss"; Herbert J. Mellan, Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., "Oil Soluble Resins"; Dr. Richard S. Hunter, Gardner Laboratories, "Gloss Measurement of Self-Polishing Wax"; Howard C. Woodruff, Corrosite Corporation, "Plastic Coatings for Chemical Process Equipment," and a symposium on "Proposed Changes in Federal Specifications—PW151a: Wax, Floor: Water-Emulsion."

Wax, Soap Division

Mrs. Blanche M. Kuschke, Rhode Island State College, "Homemakers' Floor Problems"; R. K. Austin, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., "Maintenance of Felt Base Linoleum, Plastic Floors and Wall Linoleum"; Julian O. Heppes, Flintkote Company, "Maintenance of Asphalt Tile Floors"; J. Sassano, General Floorcraft, Inc., "Maintenance of Floors by Machine Methods": A. F. Bohnert, Federal Varnish Division, "Sealers for Floors," and Ralph Trusler, Davies Young Soap Company, "Scrubbers, Detergents and Cleaners for Use on *Soft* Floors."

MCA Protests Proposed

—Continued from page 3

does not comply with the safety regulation requirements, carrier shall not accept the trailer for use in transportation."

Disposal of Lease

Exception was also taken by MCA to another rule of the examiner which would require that a copy of the lease or contract agreement covering the rental of equipment must at all times be carried with the rented equipment. MCA pointed out that provision is made in another part of the rule for copies of such leases to be filed with ICC and said it can be presumed that the office of the authorized carrier also will have a copy available for inspection of any authorized representative of the commission.

MCA could see no reason why a minor employee of the shipper should bear the responsibility of producing a copy of the lease when stopped for inspection. He should not be required to do more than inform the inspector of the name and address of the company leasing the truck to the shipper, and the name and address of the shipper operating the truck, MCA said.

U.S. Expanding Economy

—Continued from page 75

because new elections will bring new candidates and new campaign promises.

Freedom of Enterprise Under Attack

Freedom always has been under attack, Mr. Bennett said, pointing out that in our times we have seen freedom "go down under overwhelming physical force" in Europe and Asia. Always there have been men, little men and big men, who have sought to destroy freedom in order that they might exercise personal power.

In the United States, said Mr. Bennett, freedom of enterprise is the first point at which freedom is under attack.

"We are told," he continued, "that somehow it is wrong and vicious. The suggestion is that this is one freedom we can afford to give up, with the example of Russia before us. But if our freedom of enterprise is weakened, what hope can we have that other manifestations of freedom will not follow it? So those of us who defend freedom of enterprise are in fact defending all freedom."

Texas Gulf Sulphur Wyo. Plant Nears Completion

The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company reported last week that its new sulphur recovery plant being built on land of the Pure Oil Company in Worland, Ohio, is nearing completion and operations are expected to get underway about January 1. It is anticipated that the plant will be capable of processing daily a minimum of 30,000,000 cubic feet of gas containing more than 10,000,000 cubic feet of hydrogen sulphide.

Dewey 25 Years with Nat'l Lead

George A. Dewey, assistant comptroller of the National Lead Company, New York, recently completed his twenty-fifth year with the company. Mr. Dewey, who started with the company in 1924 as an office boy, was awarded a gold watch in recognition of his service. He was named assistant comptroller in 1934.

Sigmund Ullman Moves Labs

The Sigmund Ullman Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, has moved its laboratories and service station to new quarters near its offices at Tenth street and Forty-fourth avenue, Long Island City, N. Y. Also moved to the new location are the laboratories and service stations of two other Sun Chemical divisions, Eagle Printing Ink Company and Frank H. Stevens Company.

Agricultural Chemicals

—Continued from page 43

serted that in some instances the tonnage movement has decreased while in others, shipments have increased so that production has continued to find a steady outlet. Offerings have been made of 20,000 to 25,000 tons of French muriate at 65c. per unit of K_2O, ex vessel, Atlantic ports, covering the period from November to April. The price is 20c. per unit lower than a year ago.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—The market here appears a little weak at present, reflecting the drop in the eastern markets. Recent rains and cold weather in the Imperial Valley have retarded planting and slackened the demand here in the local market. Prices are unchanged for inorganic materials while blood meal and tankage are off in the organic line. Bone meal supplies are still short with very little good quality 1/30 meal available here as yet. Fishmeal prices are nominal and unchanged from last week.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $74.38 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia phosphate, $65.15 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.65 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia sulphate, $55 per ton in bags f.o.b. this city. Canadian material same bagged. $2.50 less in bulk. Blood meal, $7 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $72 per ton for steamed 1/30, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Fish meal, $144 to $150 per ton for 60 percent protein tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $164.15 per ton for 67 percent sardine, f.o.b. San Francisco. $156 to $162.50 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Prices are nominal. Nitrate of soda, $56 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $51 per ton bulk. Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area. $2.50 extra for bags. Tankage, dry rendered, ground, 50 percent protein, $8 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Benzene Hexachloride—Technical priced lower at 24c. per pound for 12 percent gamma in carlots f.o.b. works. The market continues to hold a competitive position. It is stated that producers carried over large inventories in 1947 and 1948. This year the carryover was practically nil. While domestic demand has remained seasonally quiet, there has been an active inquiry for export, particularly from South American countries. There was no change in the price of the 50 percent dusts.

Nicotine Sulphate—Priced lower at $49.40 for each 50-pound drum and 10-pound tins at $10.85 for each tin to dealers, f.o.b. the works, freight allowed on drums and allowed on cases 6 tins or more.

July exports were 16,000 pounds, only one-fourth the amount exported in June. New Zealand was the principal country of destination for July shipments—12,000 pounds.

It is stated that a nicotine factory in Skoplje, Yugoslavia, began production earlier in the year. When in full operation, its output will be sufficient for domestic needs and will provide a surplus for export.

Paradichlorobenzene — October experienced a seasonal expansion in sales with requirements covered without difficulty. The export movement in July, 241,000 pounds, was high for any month since February. Canada is the principal export market and was the destination for 223,000 pounds in July.

Pyrethrum—July imports amounted to 702,000 pounds, including 379,000 from the Belgian Congo, 241,000 from Kenya, 77,000 from Yugoslavia, and 5,000 pounds from Guatemala. Total imports for June were 2,044,000 pounds. Kenya's exports to the United States in 1948 were valued at $585,000. Production of pyrethrum in Tanganyika in 1949 is estimated at 295 long tons, as compared with 300 long tons in 1948.

Sulphur

Industrial demand sustained at relatively high level. Mine shipments going forward promptly under a comfortable supply position. A new plant is expected to start production early next year. Inquiry from the chemical, fertilizer and paper industries has shown more activity with a trend toward expansion.